THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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A STRONG TEAM.

Organization of the Georgia Company.

HOW THE AFFAIRS WILL BE MANAGED.

The Central Railroad Will Be Controlled by It—List of Officers of the New Company.

NEW YORK, August 10.—[Special.]—The Georgia Central syndicate has perfected the organization of the Georgia company. The personal of the new corporation is as follows: Messrs. John H. Inman, Emanuel Lehman, Alfred Sully, John C. Calhoun, H. B. Hollins, August Belmont, Jr., A. L. Rice and Kissel & Co., of New York; Dennison, of Philadelphia, and Patrick Calhoun, C. H. Phinizy, A. L. Hartridge and E. P. Alexander, of Georgia. It is one of the strongest combinations ever formed in Wall street, and may be counted on to accomplish whatever can be compassed by intelligent management and abundant capital. It is generally acknowledged that the average cost of Georgia Central stock owned by the syndicate was about $125 per share, and the prospective profit on the deal is now figured out after this fashion:

The Georgia company issues three shares of its stock for every one of Georgia Central deposited in its treasury by syndicate, and also $4,000,000 of its five per cent trust bonds, which is the same amount as the aggregate of the syndicate's Central stock. These bonds have been sold to a syndicate of foreign capitalists at 95 cents, and the Georgia company's stock, it is said, will well be worth thirty dollars per share. This caculation makes every share of the syndicate's Central yield its owner $185, less $10 per share cash required to be put in the treasury of the Georgia company, or $50 per share net profit. It is further intimated that a pool is to be formed embracing some of the strongest members of the Georgia company, who will bind themselves not to sell any of that stock under fifty.

The Georgia company has done another thing of great importance, namely, elected a committee from its directory, which is authorized to vote the 40,000 shares of Central stock in its treasury at all Central railroad elections, and thus the Georgia company preserves to itself, as long as its own charter lasts, the absolute control of the Georgia Central. The committee was elected to serve for five years, and consists of Messrs Inman, Belmont, Sully, Lehman, Hollins, Rice and Dennison. H. B. Hollins has been made president of the Georgia company. M. J. V.

THE EAST TENNESSEE'S ANSWER

To the Charge of Discriminating Against Coal Companies.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The East Tennessee railroad and other respondents to the complaint of the Rock and Petree coal miners and operators which respondents were charged with a refusal to furnish cars for complainants because of an interest held by respondents in a rival coal mine, make answer, through their attorneys, that complainants are lessees of a mine of which J. M. Heck, an uncle of one of the complainants, complained to be part owner and lessee; that J. M. Heck was formerly president of the Coal Creek and New River company, and that he failed to satisfy the stockholders; that proceedings are now pending to secure a statement, and that J. M. Heck is the real instigator of the pending complaint, said complaint being in furtherance of an attempt to make use of the interstate commerce commission as a weapon of defense against the demand of the Coal Creek railroad company. Respondents deny any responsibility for the acts of the Coal Creek company. Respondent's cars and engines are sent over the Coal Creek road, but forbidden to be run beyond the mine of the Excelsior company, which is about a quarter of a mile from complainant's mine.

STORMS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Much Damage Done by the Wind—Forest Fires Extinguished by Rain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 10.—Last night's storm was pretty general throughout the Northwest, according to reports received at the railway offices and signal stations. At Milwaukee, Green Bay and St. Paul the rain fall was a quarter of an inch; at Duluth and Lacrosse only a trifle of rain is reported. Rain was reported this morning from the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The long drougth in this state may be considered as broken. Reports from the lumber districts where fires were raging are to the effect that the rain has checked the progress of the flames and given relief for the time being.

Specials from the interior of the state indicate that a wind storm, which accompanied the rain, was very violent and that much damage has resulted in consequence. Stacks and buildings were leveled on all sides. Frank Johnson, a farmer living two miles south of Waupun, was buried under the debris of his barn and killed.

At Portage a large number of buildings on the fair grounds were demolished. A number of bridges in Fon Du Lac county were swept away. A regular panic ensued on Horicon marsh, which was filled with hay-makers when the storm struck, and tents, wagons, hay stacks, etc., were sent flying in every direction.

CONFUSION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The Meeting Breaks Up in a Row—Several Arrests Made.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., August 10.—The annual meeting of the Chatauqua Assembly association broke up in a row between the authorities of the association and the cottage holders. It was agreed, after considerable squabbling, to permit cottage holders to vote; but no proxies would be accepted. A. C. Wade, of Jamestown, who owns a cottage tried to vote. After considerable talk President Miller ruled that Wade could not vote. Then came cheers and hisses.

President Miller also refused to put a motion by Mr. Wade, appealing from the decision of the chair. Mr. Wade then put the motion himself, and his position was sustained by a large vote. Everybody now talked, and there was utter confusion. President Miller declared the meeting adjourned, and Mr. Wade moved that Mr. Gale, of Chautauqua, be made chairman, and this motion was carried. President Miller ordered a policeman to arrest Mr. Wade. The officer would not do it. Mr. Gale took the chair, and Mr. Wade moved the repeal of some portions of the by-laws. As Mr. Gale attempted to put the motion, he was dragged from the platform and arrested. Mr. Wade was also arrested. The meeting then broke up in the wildest confusion.

HOW THEY STAND.

Assets and Liabilities of Unfortunate Business Firms.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Orlando B. Hastings, manufacturer of card board, at 28 Beekman street, doing business as Hasting & Todd, who assigned recently, filed schedules today showing liabilites $232,000, nominal assets $113,000, actual assets $34,000.

The schedules of Otto VomFelt, dealer in pictures, show liabilities $28,000, nominal assets $79,000, actual assets $26,000.

When John Slade & Co. made an asssgnment to Walter S. Warren July 5th, the assignee was directed to furnish bond for $500,000. This he did not care to do, and today Alfred C. Chapin was substituted. Alfred Sully and H. K. Thurber became his sureties. Warren makes affidavit that the firm's liabilities are $849,000, nominal assets $1,200,000, actual assets $600,000.

Chicago's Heat.

CHICAGO, August 10.—In seven hours today the temperature in this city rose twenty degrees until at three p. m. the record was 96 degrees in the shade.

COLORED JOURNALISTS.

The Georgia Legislature Denounced for Passing the Glenn Bill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 10.—In the Intenational Colored Press association today discussions brought about a division as to which party colored men should support. The first topic announced for discussion was the relation of the negro American to existing political parties.

Rev. Alleu Allensworth, of Louisville, opened the discussion. He said the American white man did not understand the negro's position. The trouble was, that when the negro asked for legal rights, a majority of the people seemed to think they were asking for social privileges. The negroes should, in a measure, be separate from existing parties and teach them what the colored man's rights should be. White men and colored men should cultivate more friendly relations, and we should teach white men that the day will come again when the negroes' aid will be needed us it was in the past. If it had not been for the part the colored men took, the union would not have been saved.

Alexander Clark, of Chicago, representing the Baltimore Commercial, said that all men were created free and should be entitled to equal rights. He was a republican; not a drop of democratic blood was in his veins, but the colored people should not fight any party or creed, but labor to benefit themselves. Negroes would be a mere cipher as an independent party. They should adhere to the republican party. If they did not like to do this they should be ruled out. The republicans were going to take possession of things again. They had merely split over Jim Blaine and the spoils. It was their theft and dishonesty that divided them the last time. The mugwumps cannot amount to much as they form a company of sorehead reformers. There never was a reform party that was not a fraud. The negro who deserts the republican party is a traitor to the living and dead, and it is a wonder that the ghost of the great departed statesmen who founded the party does not come forth and confront them.

D. A. Rudd, of the Catholic Tribune, said the negro owed no allegiance to any party. For every service that the republicans had done for them, they have done two in return.

H. H Murray, of the St. Louis Advance, stated that so long as the negroes were regarded as the political enemies of any party, just that long would they have that party to fight and oppose their interests. The negroe is not in a position to dictate to any political party.

Dr. Rudd's resolution, indorsing the Blair bill, was indorsed as was also one extending sympathy and greeting to Ireland as a people, who, like the negro, have been suffering and struggling under the injustice of man to man.

Dr. Fitz Butler, of Louisville, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

We deplore the conditions that make this convention a necessity, and while it shall be our effort to secure equal and common privileges for all nationalities in places of public instruction, and demanding, as we do, indiscriminate rights of common carriers and in places of public accommodation and entertainment, we have other reasons to offer for this meeting of the colored press association than a realization of the privileges, pleasures and benefits that should be common to our country regardless of nationalities.

2. The colored press can now comprehend the ostracism and prejudices existing against the colored man in the dark shadow of American slavery, as well as sufferers therefrom. and, therefore, none are so well qualified to make an appeal against these evils as the colored man himself, and at the same time his honest and intelligent efforts will stand as witnesses of his native ability, entitling him to the rights of citizenship.

Resolved, That we denounce the acts of the legislatures of Indiana, Virginia, Tennessee and other states, making the inter-marriage of the colored race with other nationalities a penal offense, especially while the crimes are committed against colored women by white men, are overlooked as an unfortunate condition over which the law and public sentiment have no control.

Resolved, That the act recently passed by the Georgia legislature making it a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to teach a colored child in a white school, or vice versa, is the work of unreasonable and unprincipled men, who are a disgrace to the position they hold in our common country. Such legislation is destructive to the nation's strength, in rebellion as in case of war with foreign nations.

Resolved, That while organization is the way to utilize our strength, we deem it impracticable to attempt a national organization of the colored people to work politically, but rather favor the commencement of local organizations adapted to the peculiar circumstances of places and people

Resolved, That the work done by the colored press has been of incalculable value by placing the colored man in a more just light before the world and in many instances biased by the representation of unprincipled journalists.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of a national bureau of information to ascertain the extent of lawlessness and mob violence against colored men, and adopt means for the betterment of the present unfortunate state of affairs.

The following officers were elected: President W. J. Simmons, of the Louisville American Baptist, vice-president J. H. Patton, of the Nashville Free Lance, Secretary Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., of Norfolk, Va.; Treasurer Alexander Clark, of the Baltimore Commonwealth; Historian W. C. Chase. The association adjourned after a banquet to meet in Nashville, August next year.

WATTERSON'S RECEPTION.

The Colonel Entertained by the New York Press Club.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The press club of this city gave a reception today to Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. John A. Green, president, welcomed Mr. Watterson to the club. Mr. Watterson gave an interesting dissertation on newspapers and newspaper men and the incompatability of journalism and politics.

"The politician," he said, "has to keep his path divergent from the ways of veracity, whereas, a journalist, on the other hand, is always trying to tell the truth, and tell it before any one else does."

"Journalism," Mr. Watterson said, "is no where so out of place as in the mechanism of political movements. The fact is no man can mingle journalism and politics and remain strictly honest. All the young gentlemen on the press of my city I consider as personal friends, and I am prouder of that friendship than I would be of that of the many would-be great men who have personal axes to grind.

MAHONE'S CROWD.

The Republican State Committee of Virginia Meet.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 10.—The republican state committee, with a number of prominent republicans, met in conference at Senator Mahone's residence last night, and were in session all night discussing the political situation and the subject of an address to the people of the state. Favorable reports were made from different districts as to the condition of the party. The conference adjourned this morning, having delegated to General Mahone and the committee the duty of preparing an address embodying the platform of principles. This address has not yet been made public, but it is understood will arraign the democratic legislature for failure to settle the debt question, and to declare the ability of the republican party, if restored to power, to settle the debt satisfactorily. It also arraigns the democratic party of the country for its failure to abolish the tobacco tax, to pass the Blair bill, and for other alleged shortcomings.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY'S SON.

John Clay Drops Dead of Heart Disease, Near Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky,, August 10.—John Clay, the only remaining son of Henry Clay, died at his farm near this city this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He left the city at 10 o'clock in his usual health going home, and after dining went out to superintend repairs on a pump. While giving instructions to the workmen he fell dead, without any premonition, of heart disease. Mr. Clay was 67 years old. He had no children. He was married about 20 years ago to his nephew's widow, Mrs. Colonel Irwin. Colonel Irwin was killed at the battle of Perryville while in command of a confederate regiment. John Clay possed but few of the characteristics of his illustrious father, being a plain farmer, devoting much time to raising thoroughbred horses. He became a Catholic twenty years ago.

THE TOPPLING WALLS.

A Number of St. Louis Firemen Crushed to Death,

AND SEVERAL SEVERELY INJURED.

High Walls of a Burned District Suddenly Fall, Covering the Firemen Who Are Working Below.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 10.—The most terrible catastrophe that has befallen the fire department in its history occurred this morning about 9 o'clock. The walls of the ruins of Bishop & Spear's peanut warehouse, 510 and 512 North Second street, fell at that hour and carried with them a portion of J. Alkires & Co.'s wholesale grocery house. In the ruins were buried a number of firemen, two of whom were taken out dead. Another is buried beneath the debris and beyond doubt dead. A spectator is dying at a hospital and several firemen are at their homes or at the engine houses suffering from severe injuries. A number of firemen were engaged in raising ladders to get water on the smouldering peanuts when suddenly the east and west walls of Bishop & Spear's wavered and crashed.

Then down came the north wall and with it a portion of Alkires's south wall, tearing out Alkires's south side right in the middle. As the middle and north walls came down the front of the peanut warehouse fell out, and the pressure from the side walls forced the debris out into the street. There was a great cloud of dust and smoke from the burning peanuts. In the crash, the firemen went down with a cry, so quick was the collapse. When the first shock was over it was found that all the firemen had got off except McKernan, or McKenald, Hoell, Feldsman, DeFore and Zimmerman. The dead are Barney McKernan, Frank McDonald and Chris Hoell. The injured are James O'Brien fatally, Jacob Feldsman severely. Wm. Simmerman severely, Matt DeFore slightly.

Prairie Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10.—A prairie fire, which broke out about five o'clock this afternoon in the vicinity of 89th and Halstead streets, resulted three hours later in the total destruction of the Weber wagon works, at the corner of 81st street and Wallace street, and the Auburn school building just across the street. A two-story flat adjacent to the school building and four cottages on Wallace street burned. The superintendent of the wagon works estimates the loss on the works at $150,000. The insurance is $75,000, distributed among about twenty companies.

A Shoe Factory Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., August 10.—Fire was discovered in the second story of a shoe factory at Wolfboro last night, and before the flames were extinguished the building and nine dwelling houses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The shoe factory was the largest in the state and employed nearly 5,000 hands. Loss on the factory $20,000; loss on stock $40,000 with $12,000 insurance. The dwelling houses were occupied principally by factory operatives. The whole loss by the fire is placed at $125,000; insurance small.

Forest Fires in Prussia.

BERLIN, August 10.—Forest fire is raging in the Hertogenwold. Soldiers are endeavoring to stop the progress of the flames by felling trees, digging ditches, etc., but so far without success. The fire is viewed by crowds of sightseers from Berlin, Cologne, Brussels and other places.

Lumber Destroyed by the Flames.

MUSKEGOR, Mich., August 10.—The mill fire in this city yesterday resulted in a loss of over five million feet of lumber owned by Stimson & Fay, Mann & Co., and others. Total losses aggregate nearly $120,000, on which there is a fair insurance.

THE VINCENT TRIAL.

Fred Wolffe Denies the Statements of th Defendant.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 10.—[Special.] The trial of I. H. Vincent, ex-state treasurer, is the topic of absorbing interest. Under the fearful cross-examination of yesterday, Vincent asserted he had made deposits, not alone with Wolffe, but different banks here, the consideration being the obtaining of exchange free, and other accommodations, the banks desiring the deposits. This morning the state opened in rebuttal, putting Josiah Morris, banker, on the stand. A lively and vigorous egal fight followed, on the admission of Morris as a witness, which lasted three hours. The defense resisted his admission strenuously, on the ground of a specious plea for the introduction of new evidence. Overruled and exceptions noted. Morris testified positively that Vincent kept no deposit with him, and had always paid the usual rates for the exchange he furnished.

The sensation of the day was when S. M. Levin, cotton clerk with Wolffe, was recalled. Vincent swore yesterday that he had never been called upon by Wolffe for margins on cotton speculations, and that if the state money he had carried there was applied to his individual account to cover heavey losses he knew he had made, it was without his knowledge. Levin today stated that on two different occasions he telephoned Vincent at the capital that his margins were exhausted, and on these occasions received from him money aggregating $16,000. That on other occasions he had notified Vincent of a shortage and money was sent to the bank to cover them; that Vincent knew for what purpose money was wanted, and furnished it when called on.

L. F. Gilmer was recalled and stated that Vincent's cotton account with Wolffe at one time amounted to $130,000, and his deposits went to that credit. He had only $25,000 to his credit as state treasurer, which amount was drawn out some time before he (Vincent) left here and the account closed.

Major Charles J. Campbell, who was appointed to examine the auditor's and treasurer's books, testified that when he had finished the work, Vincent asked him to see the legislature committee and request them to wait another day to count the money, as he wished to get a warrant for $160,000 for Colonel McKee, who was then absent, as he had sent the money to pay the interest on state bonds in New York, and had to get the warrant to make his cash good. Mr. Campbell promised to do so. That night Vincent left Montgomery and was not again seen until brought from Texas by Sheriff Ray.

Several other witnesses were called in rebuttal, whose testimony was damaging to that Vincent gave yesterday. The examination lasted till the hour of recess.

The afternoon was taken up with speeches from the solicitor for the state and Captain J. M. Faulkner for the defense, the former's a particularly brilliant effort. Governor Watts closes for the defense tomorrow and Attorney General McClellan for the state. It is not thought now that the case will go to the jury before noon tomorrow.

Vincent's being placed on the stand gave the state an opportunity to introduce evidence that otherwise it could not have done and to connect links in the chain of evidence which makes a terribly strong case.

Captain Faulkner did not close his argument till 7 o'clock. His line of defense was that Vincent introduced business matters to Wolffe, who got him under his influence and made him the victim; that Vincent had no intention to do fraud. He was led to believe by Wolffe that he was looking after his (Vincent's) cotton speculations and that the state's money was being properly applied to the interest account. His theory was that while the state lost money there was not a fraudulent intention on the part of Vincent. He was a victim.

It is reported tonight that a private telegram was received from Wolffe, who is in New York, denying flatly the statements made by Vincent yesterday.

A TALE OF TREASURE.

Mr. Charles Lewis and His Wonderful Chart—Hunting for Buried Wealth.

RALEIGH, N.C., August 10.—North Carolina has once more become the scene of a sensation, which offers in reality as much excitement as does Edgar A. Poe's famous story, "The Gold Bug." To-day Mr. Charles Lewis was here, and he revealed to your correspondent a romance in real life, of which he is the central figure. Mr. Lewis is a native of fair Normandy, in France, where his name was Alois Courtal. At the age of nineteen he became a seaman, and saw the world from his ship's deck, so to speak. He had a comrade for some years, who was in all respects the opposite of Courtal. Where the latter was thrifty, the comrade was lazy and idle, as much as possible, and spent money as fast as it came. After seeing the world, Courtal came to North Carolina and landed at Wilmington. For over a year he had not seen his comrade. What was his surprise to learn that the latter, whose name was Charles Lewis, was a native of North Carolina and that he was at Wilmington sick. Courtal spent weeks with Lewis at Wilmington and at Smithville, a picturesque seaport near by.

In the winter of 1860-61 Lewis died, but not until he had done two remarkable things. First he had a long talk with Courtal, in which he told the latter that he must assume the name of Lewis (the same as his own.) Courtal agreed to do this out of love for his old shipmate, and in the presence of witnesses formally assumed the name of Charles Lewis.

A DYING SECRET.

This done, the dying man dismissed from his room every person except Courtal (now Lewis), and told the latter his life secret. He directed Courtal to look in a telescope case and take therefrom a chart. Courtal found that the telescope case was in two parts, of double thickness, and that between these was the chart. Lewis, taking the chart in his bony fingers, made Courtal swear that he would never cease his efforts to discover what the chart might partially reveal.

The promise was made, and Lewis told his life story. He was of English descent, but was born in Canada. His grandparents had been residents of Guilford county, N. C., and near Greensboro had buried during the war of the revolution, or just at its commencement, a chest containing much coin and plate. This chest was buried on a plantation some ten miles north of Greensboro. The chest is a curious piece of workmanship, which Courtal could not at first comprehend at all, but his fast expiring friend told him all he knew of its mysteries. Lewis said that he was afraid to prosecute his search for the buried treasure too eagerly, and hence had been in North Carolina frequently. He had, however, purchased a piece of property in Guilford county, on which he thought the chest was buried. Telling these things, his voice grew weaker, and at last he gasped but did not speak. With a last effort he drew Courtal towards him and said, "I know." It was his last speech, faint and ghostly as it was, for with set teeth and clinched hands he fell back dead.

SEEKING THE TREASURE.

Courtal, or Lewis, as he may now be called, took his comrade's body to Guilford county, and there buried it. The war came on and Lewis joined a regiment of North Carolina volunteers. He was a brave soldier, and in Scales' brigade stormed the bloody ridge at Gettysburg. No soldier went further that day and none was more gallant. At the end of the war Lewis settled at the little town of Reidsville, Rockingham county, near Guilford county, and married there. Always a practical man, he did not permit the great mystery, of which he alone had the key, to turn him aside. He worked hard and accumulated property. From time to time he has made search for his treasure. Three years ago his wife died. He remains at Reidsville cherishing the thought of his treasure, and is confident of finding it. He has never been able to discover the exact spot. The fault lies in the survey, which is owing to compass changes. Mr. Lewis, now quite an old man, keeps his chart in the bank at Reidsville, not daring to keep it in his house. Last week an eccentric man of that section, a skilled engineer. urged Lewis to permit him to aid in the search. Lewis is here to see what his friends think of this matter. If they say they think it best to so act, Lewis will share the secret with the engineer, whose name is Coleman. Lewis is very highly esteemed and his stranee chart is known to be no fanciful affair, but a real designation of the hiding place of treasure. The last search made was about two miles north of the battlefield of Guilford court house. He has been offered large sums of money for his chart, but always refuses to sell or even to show it to any one. Only once has any person seen it. When wounded in one of the fights in the wilderness, he showed it to his captain, bidding him take it if he (Lewis) died. But in a week the captain was dead.

NEWS FROM HAWAII

All Candidates for Office Under the New Government Are Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The steamship Australia arrived from Honolula this morning, bringing advices from that kingdom down to August 2. No disturbances of any character are reported. The new ministry are in complete control. The new constitutional party has placed in nomination candidates for nobles and representatives. Nearly all are men of property and old residents of the island, but generally of American birth or parentage. The king's chamberlain has issued a public notice that after August 1st, no debts on account his majesty, King Kalakaua and the royal household will be recognized unless authorized in writing by the chamberlain. J. H. Hayeldon, son-in-law of ex-premier Gibson, was arrested on the charge of forgery.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Investigating the Condition of a County Asylum in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 10.—[Special.]—The committee of the county court, who are investigating the county asylum, took testimony all day today, and a frightful lot of testimony it was, too. The revelations reveal the grossest immorality, promiscuous intercourse between inmates, and between employes and inmates. Sallie Puckett, a former notorious woman of the town, is employed in a confidential capacity. A number of bastard children, born in the asylum, were there. The bed-bugs reign in all the wards, and filth is everywhere seen. There are three hundred inmates. The only redeeming feature is that they are clothed decently and have enough to eat.

The Ruffin Murder Trial.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 10.—Evidence in the Langston murder trial was concluded tonight with testimony introduced by the prosecution. The defense made numerous objections and noted several exceptions to the rulings of the court. In rebuttal, the prosecution showed that several of the witnesses who testified for the defense were not ou the spot when the shooting occurred. Instructions will be asked for tomorrow and will, no doubt, elicit an elaborate discussion.

Buying in the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Five million four hundred and sixty-two four and half per cents were offered the treasury today at prices ranging from 110 flat to 112. Secretary Fairchild this afternoon accepted the offer of the Suffolk savings bank of Boston to sell $250,000 registered 4½ per cent bonds at 110 flat. All other proposals were rejected, as the rates were not considered favorable.

The Cable War.

NEW YORK, August 10.—It is officially announced that the Commercial cable has notified the other cable companies that unless rates are advanced to forty cents a word within one week, that it will make another cut, and ten days from now take messages at 12 cents a word.

Flour Mills Burned.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—The Eagle flour mills, on the corner of Vance and Tennessee streets, burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $1,500.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

TROUBLE EXPECTED WITH THE PEERS,

Who Are Dissatisfied With the Land Bill—Parnellites Summoned to be on Hand—Other Foreign News Items.

LONDON, August 10.—The lord mayor's annual banquet to the ministers was given at the mansion house this evening. Premier Salisbury, in a speech, said that the government had done everything to give effect to the country's mandate to preserve the unity of the empire. Extra powers had been placed at the government's command and the country had a right to complain if these powers were not used discretly but firmly This is believed to signify that the government will proclaim the Irish National league. Regarding Egypt the premier said that England must see security in that country. Before the British troops are withdrawn, Egypt must be free from international sedition and safe from external attack.

All the speeches made abounded in generalities and were lacking in interest. Even Lord Salisbury fell below his usual level.

A number of tory peers threatened to reject the amendments to the land bill introduced in the house of commons, especially the clause providing for a revision of judicial rents. They have also warned the government not to attempt to deal with the question of arrears. The attitude of these lords has paralyzed the cabinet's action in further amending the bill to satisfy the Parnellites and Gladstonian whips have sent notice to members in the country to be ready to return if the peers mutilate the bill, and the Parnellites have been ordered to muster in full force.

Lord Salisbury and all the ministerialists are exerting the utmost pressure to suppress the revolt of the peers, and at an informal meeting at the Carlton club today, the sentiment of those present was on the side of the peers, but the general opinion was that the government, by threatening to withdraw the bill, could override all opposition.

Cuba's New Ruler Gives Offense.

MADRID, August 10.—General Salamanca, the recently appointed captain general of Cuba, while at LaGrange, publicly expressed his intention to suppress brigandage and corruption in Cuba, and allow no political patrons at Madrid to protect rogues and officials who made Spanish rule unpopular in the West Indies. These remarks offended Senor Balaquer, the minister of the colonies, and he tendered his resignation, thus putting the government in a dilemma. Premier Sagasta is trying to effect a reconciliation between Salamanca and Balaquer, in order to avoid a crisis, and it is reported that he is in a fair way to succeed.

Prince Ferdinand's March.

PESTH, August 10.—Prince Ferdinand passed through this city this evening.

ORSOSVA, August 10.—M. Natchevitch, prime minister, accompanied by members of Prince Ferdinand's suit, has reached here, where he will remain until the arrival of the prince. It has been arranged that the prince shall land and receive addresses as the new ruler of Bulgaria at all Bulgarian ports between here and Rustchuck.

The German Crown Prince in London.

LONDON, August 10.—The German crown prince arrived in Edinburg today and spent a time sight seeing. Before the prince left London, Dr. McKenzie performed another operation upon his throat. Electricity was applied to the larynx, and the last traces of excrescence in the throat were successfully removed.

Gladstone and Bright.

LONDON, August 11.—Mr. Gladstone writes: It is painful for me to have my attention called to the attacks made upon me by Mr. Bright. My desire is to bear them in silence and to remember only his patriotism and services, together with his unwavering friendship down to 1886.

The Cholera at Malta,

LONDON, August 10.—Twelve new cases of cholera and twelve deaths were reported at Malta during the past 24 hours.

The Scientists Meet.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The thirty-sixth meeting of the American association for the advancement of science began at Columbia college today. Retiring president, Professor Edward S. Morse, of Salem, called the meeting to order, and Right Rev. H. C. Potter made an invocation, when the chair was assigned to President-elect Professor S. P. Langley, of Washington, and F. A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia college, welcomed the association to New Yord. President Langley responded and the regular routine was proceeded with.

Prisoners Thwarted.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 10.—While Sheriff Charles H. Lacy was absent at the funeral of his wife today, there was an attempt on the part of the prisoners at the Atlantic county jail, at Maye's landing, to escape. They were led by a house-breaker, named Slocum, who, with an iron pump handle beat a hole through the ceiling and effected an entrance into the attic. They were discovered by Deputy Sheriff Moore and County Clerk Evans, who, at the point of a pistol, drove Slocum and the others back, and placed all male prisoners in separate cells.

Nashville's New Reservoir.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 9.—[Special.]—The contract for Nashville's new reservoir on Kirkpatrick's hill was let today for $330,321 to Whitsitt & Adams, of Indianapolis, who have had several other large contracts for the city. There were thirteen bidders, including four from Nashville. The bids ranged from that of Whitsitt & Adams to $741,180, the highest and next highest being bids of Nashville firms. The lowest home bid was $19,000 above the successful contestants. The work begins immediately and must be finished inside of twenty-four months.

A Paymaster Suspended.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—By direction of the secretary of war, Major Daniel N. Bash, paymaster United States army, is relieved from duty and ordered to his home to await further orders. Major Bash is the officer who was robbed of $7,300 at Antelope springs, Wyoming, on March 18, 1887, by Charley Parker, a cowboy, no part of money ever being recovered. The robbery was perpetrated while the major and his escort were at dinner and he is held not to have taken sufficient precautions to protect his funds.

Ives Settles Up.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The announcement that a block of stock belonging to Henry S. Ives would be sold at auction drew anumber of Wall street men to the real estate exchange today. Stocks represented a monetary valueof $515,000. The sale did not take place. The bonds were withdrawn, as Ives has made a satisfactory settlement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton people.

Car Shops for Decatur.

DECATUR, Ala., August 10.—[Special.]—The board of directors of the Decatur Land company formally ratified, last night, the contract with the Louisville and Nashville railroad company for the location of their consolidated carshops at this place.

Inviting the Grand Army.

CHATTANOOGA, August 10.—[Special.]—At a citizens meeting in this city tonight, it was resolved to send a big delegation to St. Louis, September 26th to invite the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to meet in Chattanooga in 1888.

They Met by Chance.

CHICAGO, August 10.—John McMartin, defaulting agent of Russell manufacturing company, at McKeesport, Pa., who left for Canada eight months ago, was met on the street today by President Russell, of the manufacturing company, who is visiting here, and was promptly locked up.

GROWING GRAIN.

Corn Considerably Damaged by Excessive Rains—Wheat and Oats.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Report of the department of agriculture:

Cereals—The prospect a month ago was for a very heavy crop of corn, and the rate of yield about the average. Its condition in all the states of the Atlantic coast, is now unimpaired and of a very high promise. In Texas and Tennessee the condition has declined materially. In the central corn region, however, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, where two-thirds of the crop is grown and the commercial supply is procured, a very heavy reduction has taken place, which has made a national average of 80.7 instead of 97.7 last month. The cause is long continued drouth which has been severest in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Nebraska has been scorched on the southern border, and Iowa and Missouri have escaped with a comparatively light loss as have the more northern states. The seven corn surplus states stand as follows: Ohio, 82; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 65; Iowa, 90; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 60; Nebraska, 75.

The condition of the spring wheat, which was reported very low last month from the ravages of the chinch bugs, is not improved in the August returns, but has fallen off very slightly, the general average being 78.8—two points less than the August returns last year. Dakota has made a slight gain and stands highest in condition. The average for Wisconsin is 73, Minnesota 74, Iowa 72, Nebraska 77, Dakota 88. In the extreme east and on the Pacific coast the condition of spring wheat is high. There is no report of winter wheat the present month, as it is too early to obtain results of threshing.

In the oat crop there is no change. A part of the breadth was harvested at the last report. The condition averages that of '85 and '86, which indicates the crop slightly under the average. The barley crop promises to yield rather better than was feared last month. The eastern product averages a higher condition, but is reduced slightly since the last report. The average is 86.2, indicating nearly an average yield. Buckwheat area appears to be practically the same as last year, and averages about 90.3 in condition. There is a great reducion since the first of July in the condition of potatoes, caused from drouth. There is no material decline on the Atlantic or gulf coast, but the injury is severe in the west. The loss during the month as reported is fully 20 per cent of the prospective crop. The fruit crop is very poor. There will be a few apples outside of New England and New York. There will be a partial crop in Michigan. In the Ohio river states the harvest will be nearly a failure.

The hay crop is also greatly reduced in the west, the general average is 80.

The past month has been favorable for cotton, except that the rainfall has been unequally distributed in point of time—a drouth threatened at one period and damaging floods following. In the eastern belt the excess of moisture predominates as a factor of the depreciation. The weed, is, therefore, large and sappy and the fruit fall appears in some fields seriously, and in some cases rust appears.

In Louisiana similar conditions have prevailed, and only very partially in Mississippi. Texas has been too dry, though the drouth has not as yet been disastrous or severe. The prevalent status of the crop is very good for the first of August, while reporters recognize this as a critical time, and fear the effect of subsequent drouth upon the green and succulent condition of the plant. In a comparison of ten years the August condition is only exceeded by that of 1882 and 1885, one producing a large crop, the other one under a medium yield.

The general average condition is 93.3, which is lower by over 3 points than that of July. The state averages are: Virginia, 94; North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 94; Florida, 96; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 97; Tennessee, 95.

The first brood of caterpillars has appeared in several states, but is not generally mentioned in the returns. It is reported in Orangeburg and Berkely, South Carolina, in Calhoun, Taylor, Dooly and Laurens, Georgia; in Hall and Dallas, Alabama; Starkey, Newton, Issaquena and Oktibbehae, Mississippi; in Red River, Bossier, Richland, Natchitoches and Therville, Louisiana; and in Stephens, Camp and Jackson, Texas. The boll worm is much less frequently mentioned.

Tobacco—The tobacco crop is in high condition in seed, the leaf state averaging nearly 100. Except in Wisconsin, the shipping and cutting districts of the west make an unprecedented report of low condition; Tennessee, 70; Kentucky, 59; Ohio, 55; Indiana, 56; Illinois, 52; Missouri, 60. In view of a heavy reduction in acreage, only a small fragment of the usual crop may be expected. The official investigation of area now in progress, will determine authoritatively the breadth cultivated the present year.

THE PARCHED FIELDS.

Western Farmers Ruined by the Drouth—Disposing of Their Stock.

CHICAGO, August 10.—In reviewing the drouth situation, the Journal says, tonight:

The outlook for the agriculturists of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin is gloomy in the extreme. These naturally splendid and fertile territories, undoubtedly including some of the finest and largest grainaries and food stores of the North American continent, have for fourteen months been subject to the visitation of drouth to which a parallel cannot be found within the range of the oldest living inhabitant's recollection. During the past few weeks this state of things has been intensified in the districts mentioned and much injury to growing crops have resulted.

So arid a waste is there around Chicago that for many miles in some directions not a spear of grass is visible and the existence of green vegetables is painfully minute. In many places the fields are absolutely and hopelessly burned out. Public parks are devastated with dryness. Grass lands have probably suffered most. The destruction is not uniform, though where crops were planted late in the season the owners will probably not realize the cost of the planting. Where seed was put into the ground early enough, a somewhat less disastrous result may be hoped for. Of necessary food for live stock, there will be an appalling dearth, and thus the prices of milk, meat, butter, cheese and other farm products may be expected to rise to an altogether unprecedented heigth.

The effects for a year to come will be felt in all quarters of trade and business, as well as in the agricitural districts. The railroads will feel it. Already the Burlington and Rock Island roads have given up the corn in the territorry of their great systems. The grain will not be there to ship, neither will fattened stock be there to haul to central markets. Already farmers are disposing of half-fattened swine and even horses and cows are being disposed of for 25 per cent of their ordinary value.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

A Great Gathering and Fine Exhibition at Mount Holly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10.—The greatest farmers gathering ever held in North Carolina finished its second day's exercises at Mount Holly today. It will continue until Friday night. More than 2,500 people are in camp, 1,900 went on excursion trains from this city. The total attendance today exceeded 5,000. It will be more than double that tomorrow. Today's speakers at the Farmers' institute were Dr. J. W. Lewis, Dr. H. B. Battle, Colonel L. L. Polk, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Colonel Julian Allen, a northern man, a union veteran and for twelve years a leading farmer of Iredell county; Hon. S. M. Finger. state superintendent of education; Hon. Walter L. Steel and Hon. E. S. Stamps. Tonight the grounds are brilliantly illuminated and throngs are dancing. The most remarkable exhibits at the fair are cereals from Buncombe county, including rye, nine feet high, and timothy more than six feet. Among the manufactured goods is a magnificent full line of cotton stuffs from McAderville mills, in Gaston county. No southern concern have ever shown its equal at a national exposition.

A Change of Officers.

PALATKA, Fla., August 10.—William C. Hargrove took charge today of the office of circuit court clerk and register of deeds, vice William F. Forward removed upon the charge of failing to make proper returns.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER ISSUING FROM the superior court of Fulton county in chancery in the suit entitled A. P. Stewart & Co. vs. E. C. Barth to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the legal hours for sheriff's sale the following described property, to wit:

(1). All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, land lot eighty-one, consisting of all of lot 21 and a portion of lot 20, according to the W. B. Bass survey of the subdivision of the McMillan property, beginning at the corner of lots 21 and 22 of said subdivision, on the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and extending south easterly along said right of way eighty-five feet, more or less, to the present fence of the Standard Oil company, thence north easterly along said fence one hundred and sixty-two feet, more or less, to a point on Means street one hundred feet from the Means street corner of lots No. 21 and No. 22, thence north-westwardly along Means street one hundred feet, more or less, to said Means street corner of lots No. 21 and 22, thence south-westerdly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to beginning point.

(2.) Also part of lot No. 22 of the same subdivision thirty-five feet on the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad northwest, thence in a straight line to Means street, thence southeasterly twenty feet, thence northeasterly to starting point.

(3). Also all of lots Nos. 15, 16 and part of lot 17 of the McMillan subdivision made by said W. B. Bass. Said tract of land beginning at the corner on Means street of lots 14 and 15 and extending southeastwardly along Means street one hundred and fifty-eight feet, more or less, to a point on Means street of the present fence line of the Standard oil company, thence northeastwardly along the line of said fence one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a ten foot alley, thence along said alley one hundred and sixty feet to corner of lots 14 and 15 on said alley, thence southwestwardly along the line of lot 14 one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to point of beginning. Also a large, well constructed machine shop fronting on the Western and Atlantic railroad, peculiarly fitted and suitable for the purposes of a machine shop and in excellent condition, being entirely new. The property will be sold for cash, as expressed in the order of the court under which this sale takes place.

WILLIAM M. CRUMLEY, Receiver.

aug 10, 16, 23; sept 6, tues.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPERior court of said county: The petition of F. M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, of said state and county, J. J. McDonough and T. B. Thompson, of Chatham county, said state, and H. M. Rountree, of Emanuel county, said state, shows that they desire to be incorporated under the corporate name of PIEDMONT LUMBER COMPANY;

That the object of said corporation is to carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber, doors, sashes, blinds, and all other kinds of material for building; to buy, lease, own and operate steam sawmills, planing mills, sash and blind factories at all such places as they may see fit; to buy, lease, own and sell lands, timber and timber lands; to buy and own stock, tools, implements and all other appliances and appurtenances necessary or proper, and generally to do all such matters and things as are incident or common to the business of manufacturing lumber, operating sawmills, etc.; and dealing in lumber, lands, timber and timber lands; and to buy, lease and own all such property, real and personal, as may be necessary in the conduct or course of the business aforesaid; and the same to sell, convey, let, mortgage and dispose of in any manner and at any time the said corporation may see proper.

The amount of capital to be employed in said business, and actually paid in, is the sum of thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars, and divided into shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each, but they desire to increase the same from time to time as they and their associates and successors may determine, to any amount not to exceed in all one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars:

That their principal office and place of doing business will be in said Fulton county, but they will own lands, timber, mills and other property in various counties of this state.

Wherefore, petitioners pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated under the name of Piedmont Lumber company, for the purpose of carrying on the business aforesaid, with a paid up capital of thirty-five thousand ($35,000.00) dollars, divided into shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each, but with the privilege of inceasing their said capital from time to time to such amount and in such manner as they, their associates and successors may determine, not to exceed in all the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars, for the term of twenty years, with their principal office and place of doing business in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia; and that your petitioners may have conferred upon them, their associates and successors, all such rights, powers and privileges as are usual or incident to such corporations.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

PORTER KING,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Filed in office this August 9th, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
This August 9th, 1887.

aug10,17,14,31,sept7,wed

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPErior court of said county: The petition of Philip Joseph, S. A. McElwee, Felix Andy, W. W. Henderson, L. Lamaniere, Thos. Sawyer, T. Thomas Fortune, R. M. Mitchell, Rev. W. G. Strong, Rev. Jas. A. Foster, J. B. Guison, E. C. Cato, John Joseph, A. S. Smith, Rev. C. O. Fisher, Jacob McKinley, Wesley Darden and R. J. Henry, respectfully show:

1st. That they and their associates and successors desire to become incorporated and made a body corporate and politic by virtue of the laws of this state, under the corporate name of the "Colored World's Fair Association of America," and that by such name they may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, buy and sell and lease such property, real and personal, as may be necessary for the purposes of said association, with power to acquire and make title thereto by such officers and agents, as may by the by-laws and rules of said association be designated for that purpose, and to have and use a corporate seal, to make, adopt and enforce such by-laws, rules and regulations, and have such officers as may be deemed necessary for its management and to do all other acts incident to corporations in this state, and which may be proper to organize said association and carry out its purposes most effectually.

2d. The object of said association is to establish and hold a national industrial exposition of the arts, mechanics and products of the colored race throughout the United States, at which premiums may be offered and awarded for excellence in exhibits of art, agricultural products, stock, manufactured goods, minerals, for speed and style of horses, and for such other and various things incident thereto as said association may deem proper, with the privilege of charging admission and entrance fees, and doing all other things necessary and legitimately connected with said objects.

3d. The chief office of the corporation and its place of doing business will be in the county of Fulton, with power to establish agencies elsewhere.

4th. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars, 20 per cent of which has already been paid in, with the privilege of increasing the same to fifty thousand dollars whenever stockholders representing a majority of the stock shall vote for the same. Both said original and increased stock to be divided into shares of five dollars each, and the corporators herein named, as well as all future subscribers to said corporation shall have no personal liability except for the amount of their unpaid subscriptions. Petitioners desire to be incorporated for the term of five years, with the privilege of renewal as provided by law, and as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

E. A. ANGIER,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Filed in clerk's office, July 15, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract from the minutes, July 15, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

July 17, 21, 28, Aug 3, 10.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF FREMONT & RYAN, BEING A limited partnership, formed in accordance with the laws of Georgia, in which Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan are general partners, and John J. McDonough and Tiney B. Thompson are special partners, will, by the mutual consent of the partners composing said firm, be dissolved on the 8th day of September next. All parties indebted to said firm will please call and settle with Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, general partners, and all parties having claims against said firm will please present them to said Frank M. Fremont and Leon I Ryan, general partners, for payment.

This declaration of intention to dissolve said firm is made, filed and recorded, and will be advertised as by law provided for. This, August 9th, 1887.

FRANK M. FREMONT,
LEON I. RYAN,
JOHN J. McDONOUGH,
TINEY B. THOMPSON.

Clerk's Office, Fulton Superior Court, Georgia.—Filed in office for record, this, 9th day of August, 1887, and recorded the same day in Book A of partnerships, page 11. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. F. C.

The above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of declaration of intention for dissolution of the limited partnership of Fremont & Ryan, as the same appears of record in my office. This, August 9th, 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

aug 10, 4t wed

RAILROADS.

SUMMER TRIPS.

GO EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL northern route. Only line with through sleepers from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping car line to Boston and nine hours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address
J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Queen & Crescent Route.
QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to
CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.
Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.
S. R. JOHNSTON, General Ag.nt,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Passenger Agent,
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

FELTON'S FURY

Turned Upon the "Man from Sumter."

NOTABLE SCENE ENACTED YESTERDAY

Dr. Felton, of Bartow, Replies in a Speech Full of Sarcasm and Invective to the Attack Upon Him by Mr. Simmons.

Yesterday morning a dramatic scene was enacted in Georgia's representative hall.

A great crowd filled the chamber. The galleries from the rail to the wall were filled with excited throngs of women and men. On the floor below, the crowd was oppressively packed. Representatives and senators, state house officials, and prominent men of the city and state were standing so closely together, that it was impossible almost to have gotten others on the floor. The occasion was one of deep interest.

A few days ago Representative Simmons, of Sumter, had in the debate on the prison reform bill, attacked Dr. W. H. Felton, of Bartow county, the member from that county. The attack was thought to be by those who heard it bitter, sarcastic, and personal. It had angered Dr. Felton, especially certain allusions which he had construed into an attack upon his wife and family. Yesterday, he was to reply.

For two hours he spoke, spoke as few men have ever spoken before him, and it is to be hoped, in all kindness and charity, that few men will ever have occasion hereafter to speak. A master at all times of invective, satire, and sarcasm, he surpassed everything that had been anticipated. The words seemed to blaze as they came from his lips, and his sentences seemed to cut and lay open as keenly and as evenly as the dissecting knife of the surgeon lays bare the bones of the subject before him.

He swayed the crowd before him as he willed. He never so completely demonstrated his power over men as he did on yesterday.

At times he had strong frames trembling with suppressed indignation and emotion, in an instant he chose that they should wildly cheer some chivalric sentiment. Before the echo of the applause had died away in the corridors, strong men were weeping at the pathos of the old man as he told of his declining days and years. And why the exhibition of the marvellous power?

In the gallery sat a gifted and matronly lady who bore his name. It was for her sake that he rose superior to all previous occasions, and placed on record as a tribute of his love and affection as grand and as complete a defense to a personal attack as an orator ever made.

His ground may have been imprudently taken; his language may have not been justified by the supposed provocation, but all who heard the defense must admit that nothing was left unsaid. It was not only complete, it was entire.

The scenes and incidents were dramatic in the extreme. Men cheered wildly, hats and handkerchiefs were thrown upward as impassioned sentiments were uttered. Parliamentary decorum was forgotten, and impassioned oratory ran wild.

It has been ordained that such occasions shall be rare indeed.

THE OPENING DISCUSSION.

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, is chairman of the committee of the whole which has this reformatory prison bill under consideration. Mr. Bray was recognized as soon as the committee had began its sitting. He began by contesting that the state had a right to change the convict lease system. He referred to the "new star in the convict lease firmament"—Lex. He supposed that he was either a lessee or a hireling. "If the articles signed 'Lex' are meant to intimidate the house," said the speaker, "then I defy them. This house is free from outside influence." He referred to the successful working of Fulton county's misdemeanor convicts on her public roads. Replying to the charge that reform is sentiment, Mr. Bray urged that it was practical. Do justice, and that is all that is asked. He urged the adoption by all the counties of the state of the same system now operated in Fulton county. He believed that the state can resume her authority over the convicts in toto. Concluding, he said: "The numerous congratulations to me from all quarters for the stand I have taken, satisfies me that in the great, honest heart of Georgia, every sentiment I advanced, not only now, but in the future, will find an echo until this damnable system is overwhelmed in the gulf of oblivion."

JUDGE HARRELL'S VIEWS.

Judge Harrell opposed the bill for two reasons: That it embraced a class that ought not to be sent to the house of correction to contaminate others less depraved; and that it would inaugurate a state of affairs worse than the present abuses of the convict lease. He said that reformatories were needed in the large cities but not in the country. He regretted that members had indulged in personalities, losing sight of the merits or demerits of the bill.

MR. HARRISON, OF QUITMAN,

upheld the present system. He reviewed the circumstances under which the lease was made and repudiated the intimation of a "job," criticizing speakers for assailing the present lessees and neglecting the men who had a hand in its construction. He criticized the bill, showing how, in his opinion, it was faulty.

DR. FELTON'S TERRIBLE DENUNCIATION.

But it was Dr. Felton who drew the crowds of visitors and his speech was listened to with greatest interest. He said:

Mr. Chairman—I desire to address the house once more on this subject. I will not detain it as I did the other day, but I wish to review some arguments which have been made against the bill. I desire further to offer some new arguments, why, in my judgment, this bill should pass. I am very glad that the people of the state have been instructed in regard to this bill that I want to present to you. I am glad that they have heard the arguments both for and against it. Every day, sir, in the newspapers, the citizens bid us God-speed in this work and reform of the present system. And every day we receive messages from the different portions of Georgia that the people are interested in the passage and the success of this measure. Since the discussion of this measure a few days ago in this house, a number of communications have been received by myself, and some by other members of this house, bidding this measure success, and hoping for its triumph among the people of Georgia.

I have no doubt, if you were to submit this question to the ballot box in the state of Georgia,—I have no doubt that it would receive the vote of a very large majority of the people of Georgia.

I tell you the people of Georgia are humane; I tell you the people of Georgia are intelligent; I tell you, sir, the people of Georgia

ARE A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE,

and a beautiful question is presented to them fairly and squarely and intelligently, and they are always to be found upon the side of humanity and intelligence of a Christian people. I know, sir, my native state has her enemies; I know, sir, she has her opponents; I know that men meet sometimes in distant cities and pass resolutions denouncing the grand old state of Georgia, reflecting upon her character, and humanity, and intelligence, and capacity. But I hurl back such imputations and point to the records of my native state, as a popular advocate of humanity and intelligence of a Christian people. It is true, that such a penitentiary system as we have reflects upon the good name of our state, but I care nothing for such resolutions as we are notified were passed in Boston the other day. We must be right about our convict business; we must be right, absolutely right, and I think very few who can come upon this floor can say that our prison system in reference to the juvenile convicts is approved by our own consciences or by the mercies of God. It is growing, sir.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT IS CHANGING.

We have in this house two illustrious examples of it in this particular. Right here before me the honorable gentlemen distinguished for their ability, distinguished for their patriotism, distinguished for their eloquence, two years ago were recognized as able opponents of this system, and today, my friend from Webster and the gentleman from Dougherty, both of them come forward with substitutes for my reform bill. It is wonderful, the progress that it is making and has made for the last two years. I say, sir, who two years ago, when they listened to the gentleman from Dougherty in opposition to this bill, who would have supposed he would have come today with a substitute to the

PRINCIPLE IDEA AND FEATURE

which is reform for the juvenile and female convicts of Georgia?

Who that heard my friend two years ago would have thought it?

Whenever he appears against a measure in which I am interested I confess to you gentlemen that I feel alarmed, and apprehension comes; I know his ability. But who of those who heard him two years ago discussing the idea of reform for a convict negro, for the lewd and fallen and depraved women convicts, who would have supposed that today that he would be found upon this floor advocating measures of reform for these criminal classes? I tell you my friend Judge Harrell, with all his dignity, looks forward, and he is one of the jewels of the state of Georgia, and he is a friend of reform. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me correct some misapprehensions upon this matter. We get up here and we discuss the convict system of Georgia. As I said my friend from Quitman, Judge Harrison, just now said this bill makes no reference, has no reference to the present system, or at least to the right and propriety of the present convict lessees of Georgia. It does not touch them. It does not propose to interfere in the least with any of their claims or rights and privileges. I believe the gentleman from Dougherty the other day was impressed with this idea of my bill, so that he absolutely charged me with having modified my views in regard to the lease of the convicts of Georgia. That is my recollection, sir. I repeat and would emphasize that it has

NO REFERENCE AT ALL

to those held now in the convict camps of Georgia. But when I said that, I didn't wish or desire, sir, that it be understood as modifying in any way my often expressed opinions concerning this most horrible prison system of Georgia—a system that for the past several years has destroyed the convicts by its savage cruelties; a system which dooms to death by disease the convicts of Georgia; a system, sir, that is continually turning out men and women hardened to crime to mix and mingle with and practice upon the lives and property and good name of the people of Georgia. Sir, I cannot recall

ONE SOLITARY WORD IN ITS DEFENSE

that can be sustained by proof.

The gentleman from Quitman this morning asked if it was not merciful and trying and humane in its construction. I believe it was so intended to be. I believe when Furlow, of Americus, approved that bill, the original bill, that its purpose was a humane one. I have no doubt of that. But, not only was the properties humane, but the idea was reformatory. There is no intelligent Georgian today familiar with the history of this lease system that will not say that the original purpose of our system was reformation. But, oh! the power of money, as my friend from Fulton has most truthfully said. That is the secret of this original plan, this original conception which was humane and reformatory. A parcel of men has been fattening for the last 20 years upon the blood and misery, and the industry of Georgia has been all destroyed that it might bring money into their pockets. That is their idea. That is the history of it. That is the original purpose and it is today. And I repeat, sir, and would emphasize this idea. That it was

THE SAVAGE CRIMINALITIES OF THE SYSTEM

that first attracted the attention of the people to the system. Do you know a man, gentlemen, at the outset of this system that discussed its rights? The propriety of it? I mean legal constitutional right. Not at all. They didn't even discuss the privileges of the lease, but you will remember that the discussion was confined only to the enemies of the convict camps. Why, do you remember ten years ago investigating committees were sent out by the legislature of Georgia, and they came back here, and described those camps as absolutely not fitted for a wild beast, much less for human beings? That they whipped the men without mercy, that they were driven through every trying method by the boss man in trying to

RING THE LAST DOLLAR

from the blood and life of the Georgia convicts? [Applause.] I do not know but what it is as bad now. I am told that if you will go down here to Griffin and go through the tents of those poor wretches that are working on the railroad tracks there to the convict lessees, you will find that you will move up in mud half leg deep. I am told those poor creatures after working all the time from the time the stars are shining in the morning—I don't know who made such sport of that,—but it is true,—from the time the stars shine in the morning until the stars are shining at night, they are hustled into these tents and into these camps with mud and mire half leg deep, and Georgia is the guardian of these convicts. My God, deliver me from the convict lease system of Georgia.

I am not going to review what I said the other day at all. The condition of these camps is familiar to every citizen of Georgia, and especially to every member of this house. I am not surprised at murder and gambling on Sunday, when it is notorious that these convict lessees often worked these convicts on the Sabbath. On Sunday, God's Holy day. I will take that back, your day for it was made for you. It was made for you, and you were not made for that day. The greatest day, the day upon which you should devote your time to religious services. On this day the convicts of Georgia, and for whom you are guardians and keepers are forced under the lash to work on God's day—the day set apart for us all!

DENY IT IF YOU DARE!

It is true, sir! I am not surprised. There are some clever men doubtless—I will say all—among the lessees. I have not one word to say about the lessees. Some of them are my personal friends, and I have not one word to say; but, sir, some of them have a little more conscience than others. Do you know, Mr. Chairman, the other day one of these lessees was sick, supposed to be sick unto death. He was dangerously ill. He was delirious from fever, he was very ill; and I am informed that in this condition all that seemed to rise and prey upon his conscience and hope and memory was the convict camp of which he was the lessee! I am told that in his delirious ravings, such words as these were heard talked: "The convicts, my God, my God!" There was ghosts—it was this horrible character, and the only thing that he thought of, while he was wild and delirious with fever, was the convict camp of which he was a co-partner. It seemed to prey like a nightmare upon his conscience.

I AM NOT SURPRISED.

I will use Shakspeare's language in saying and telling you that as long as there is conscience there is hope for his future. But I imagine, sir, some of these lessees could pass this by and never think of it and never give it a thought.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to you and this house that my bill proposes a new institution. The gentleman from Dougherty comes forward with a substitute. What is the substitute? Nothing but a reform within the system. I have it here; nothing but reformation of the present convict system. He proposes that a camp be erected—two—one known as camp two and one known as camp three, and that the lessees be placed in charge of these camps and be entitled to

ALL THE PROFITS AND PROCEEDS

of the labor from these camps. In other words, he wants done what has been done for the last ten years, since this system went into effect in 1876. He is doing just what has been done, and now he is proposing to modify the law, improve the law, in order to protect these juveniles and reform these fallen, miserable, depraved women. That is all of it. Did you notice in this proposed measure that he specifies how much food they are to eat and how much clothing they are to have, and he goes so far as to indicate how many cubic inches of God's free atmosphere one of these juveniles is to be allowed to breathe per day. [Continuous applause.] He gives you the exact number of cubic inches those miserable little boys—white and black boys—must breathe every twenty-four hours. My God, has Georgia come to that!

What does he do? He puts the management and the execution of this law into the hands of Mr. Lowe and others in charge of camps 2 and 3, and in the hands of Governor Brown, in that camp No. 1. He turns the management into their hands. Very well. That is the law now. For the last ten years you have had a law telling what you are to have in one provision and in one arrangement, and what sort of tents and houses they are to have. You have a law telling you how they are to be treated when they are sick, what medical attention they are to have. You have had a law separating the males and females. You have had a law requiring constant care and supervision, and you have had a law requiring care in the execution of the punishment. You have had every law that the gentleman comes forward with today and proposes. You have had a law separating the males from the females, and yet the convict camps

SWARM WITH ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

A law requiring good, and wholesome food, and in sufficient quantities, and yet your camps are visited with scurvy, which is caused by the want of a sufficiency of food of the right character. A law requiring religious instructions on Sunday, and yet, gambling in the camps when they are not at work on Sundays, and murder, horrible murder occurs in them. You heard of one that was committed up here a few Sundays ago. You have got every imaginable care to protect and guard the helpless convicts, and yet, it is disregarded, it is trampled under foot, and the gentleman from Dougherty comes forward, such is his zeal for the lessees they must not lose any money, but they are to have the convicts in a camp and they are to make money out of them, they are to profit by it, they will make a good thing out of it, I am satisfied, says the gentleman from Dougherty, and I am satisfied he is interested

IN THE POCKETS OF THE LESSEES

more than he is in the reformation of the criminals. [Applause and laughter.] Two years ago don't you remember the time he discussed the idea of reforming one of these fallen boys and one of these fallen women? I remember that in the midst of blood and excitement that the old Hebrew children; I remember that when the avenger in cold blood took the law in his own hands and proceeded recklessly with the determination of a blood hound to execute the slayer of another man; I remember when he had no regard for ages or sexes, and no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. I remember that this grand law giver of the world, Moses, ordered those citizens refugeed, scattered here and there where they could be comfortable. Look at Webster's definition of the word. Look at the description and arrangement and surrounding that was required for the refugeed and you will understand the meaning of the word "comfortable" for a prison.

I rejoice in these early days it was the first germ in the world's history that the grand and great maxim of religion and justice was

TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

It was all blood before that; all were blood hounds before that; before this grand law giver. Mercy, mercy; forbearance; reformation, reformation!

I know thousands of Hebrews today in Georgia who stand by this bill for mercy; this bill for forbearance; this bill for reformation; this bill that proposes to give hope to the fallen criminal children and to the fallen criminal women. I rejoice that thousands of this great race as a nationality, the greatest that this earth has ever produced, and I am glad to know that they stand with courage in their efforts for mercy. But it was reserved for the genius of Shakspeare, who imbedded another type of this grand race, and Shakspeare called him Shylock, the Jew. You have read this character, Mr. Speaker? I know that the world construes it to mean the avaricious man who loves money more than all other things. I don't so consider it, not at all. I don't believe that is what is proposed of it. Why do you remember twice ten times the amount stipulated in the bond was proffered to him in open court and he pushed it aside? Three thousand ducats, twice the sum was offered and he refused, and ten times the sum proffered, and he refused. He pushed it aside with these words: "The penalty and forfeit of my bond, give me the penalty and forfeit of my bond." What was the penalty and forfeit of the bond? A pound of flesh cut nearest the heart of the merchant. A pound of flesh; when ten times the amount of money was offered, he says, give me my pound of

FLESH CUT NEAREST THE HEART.

And here is the gentleman from Doughtery today demanding with the stentorious powers and considerable ability for the pound of flesh. [Applause.] I believe it was my friend from Fulton, the other day said that it was a great principal of Christian religion. I think it was he.

HIS RESPECTS TO MR. SIMMONS.

There is another member here I wish to speak to. I dare not call him a gentleman. On this floor he read the other day from Maudsley, article after article, page after page, argument after argument; to show that the poor fallen creatures couldn't be reformed. A boy under sixteen cannot be reformed! And that women could not be reformed, lewd and miserable women cannot be reformed, that reform was a mere crankism that was seeking to impress itself upon this legislature and upon Georgia. Now, I have no time to answer that point, but do you know who Maudsley was? A distinguished friend of mine who I see now on this hall floor, who a few hours after this exhibition of learning evidently so designed, and evidently so prized by the one delivering it, who had been evidently stuffed. [Great laughter.] And he had evidently been

STUFFED FOR THE OCCASION.

Do you know his idea, the ground upon which he based his whole argument the other day? He (Maudsley) was a distinguished materialist it is true, but God deliver Georgians from all such learning. Do you know his position? His leading idea—the grand basis upon which this whole argument was based the other day! He takes the position that there is no God. Then, of course, there could be no accountability. If we have no God, to whom can you account? To whom should you go? But Maudsley's position is, there is no God. There is no soul! That is his second position. And his last position is, if there is to be a God for this world, it is the sun.

The inference would be that the man from Sumter worships this God. [Great laughter and applause.]

Much obliged, Mr. Chairman, but this must be

A DAY FOR A FREE FIGHT.

I want a free fight and a fair one. But as I was stating, the inference is that the man from Sumter worships this God. Well, all I have got to say about that is, in that case, I am sorry for the sun. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I want to impress this point on the house, for I am serious just here. The argument was read here the other day that reform for the juvenile convicts and for the women is impossible. I want you to note the source from which such argument comes. The man that told you there was no God, don't like such institutions as this bill contemplates. The man that told you there is no soul, don't like houses of correction. The man that told you there was no accountability here or hereafter, don't like the house for the correction of the juvenile and female convicts. I am willing to rest the argument there. I am willing to put it in the hands of this Christian legislature, for, as I said just now, Georgia is a Christian state. I say today, if there is any man in Georgia that don't like it, to use a little sarcasm from the language of a distinguished Georgian: "Let him

POUR IT BACK IN THE JUG

and leave." This is a Christian state and I am talking to Christian legislators. I am talking to men who recognize the existence of a God, and who recognize the Sabbath day, and who recognize the immortality of the soul and accountability of man. I am, therefore, talking to men who will, I believe, sheer from such argument as we had the other day. The necessity for the reformation grows every day. I am told, the other day in one of the principal cities of Georgia—I will give no name—I am told that a white woman, a white woman, young but fallen, of course, and depraved, was found in the streets with the iron anklets around her ankles. God pity the woman! Once with a home and

FULL OF HOPE OF HEAVEN

and trust in God, a white woman with iron anklets around her leg, joined in a miserable batch of desperadoes working in the streets of a city—and that in Georgia! The state of Georgia! the Guardian mark it! Mr. Speaker and Mr. Chappel, I see the two members present, that accident that occurred in your beautiful city about two weeks ago, that was a young, beautiful girl, about nineteen years of age she was working and earning a comfortable support in one of the factories in the city of Columbus, A seducer came. She was at last

TURNED FROM THE FACTORIES

And her friends deserted her and there was no place for her to shelter under, and she went to a miserable negro den in that city, for the purpose of obtaining shelter. The officers of the law, seeing white men and negroes passing continually, they finally arrested this girl in this low hog's den, and indicted her, and brought her to the bar of justice. They acquitted her by the jury in Muscogee county—God bless that jury! But what were the facts. Nobody would give her a piece of bread, or furnish her a shelter, and she went back to this miserable negro den and applied for admission, and the negro woman was frightened and refused to receive her, and her last resort was gone, and she begged the sheriff to put her in jail, that she

MIGHT HAVE SHELTER AND BREAD.

I got these facts from the lawyer that defended her. If there had been a house of correction this girl might have been restored—but, alas jerked from a comfortable home she was cast away by every one that knew her and abandoned by everybody.

I am interested in success of this bill. I am perfectly willing now to take the substitute offered by my friend from Webster, if he will take his substitute and introduce the word "shall" instead of the word "may," and require absolutely the ordinaries of the several counties to make arrangement for the reception and punishment and reformation of the juveniles and women. I don't want anything optionary—that may or may not be done. If he will make it compulsory, I will adopt his substitute. If you will compel the citizens of the state to erect these reformatories and receive from the ordinary of the county the juvenile and female convicts.

Now, take the convict camps in this state. I was talking the other day with a gentleman well informed in reference to this convict camp, and he assures me—now give me your attention—that they had about fifty acres of land purchased by this city or owned by the city, and that they had women and children, some for one day, some three, some a month, and that this was all the laboring crowd, the women and children, that there was no other force, so I am notified by the superintendent. These women and children were sent there from the city of Atlanta, and I am informed that this little convict camp has made within one year a

PROFIT TO THE CITY OF ATLANTA

of between six and eight thousand dollars that would not have otherwise been utilized at all. In a calculation based upon this convict camp here in the city of Atlanta, and I have made a calculation for fifty dollars for the juvenile and woman convicts the first year; I find that you can build such an institution as contemplated by my bill, you can buy the clothing and provisions for the fifty juvenile and women convicts for one year; you can hire two guards and a chaplain, and you can hire a superintendent to look after everything, all the expenditures of the farm, and all for twelve months for $10,000.

The gentleman from Dougherty says it will take $60,000 or $70,000. Now, I get my figures from a man of experience, and one who is familiar with the convict camps, From one who knows what he is talking about, and you can build just such an institution as my bill contemplates, and run it for twelve months with

FIFTY CONVICTS FOR $10,000.

That is all of it. I am more interested in the passage of this bill than I am in my personal triumph. Why, the gentleman from Dougherty, the other day, said that if this bill passed his intimation was that I would be hailed as the savior of the people. But such a thought never entered my head. Such a thought I never dreamed of. God forbid it! I am willing to take the substitute from my friend from Webster if he will amend as I propose. I am willing to take the substitute from the gentleman from Dougherty if he will take it from that miserable crowd who have fattened on the blood of the prisoners of the state of Georgia. I am willing to accept an amendment from any quarter whatever. Why, the man from Sumter the other day said: "What is this bill? Why Felton is not sincere; he don't care anything about the passage of this bill. He is not interested in it. Not at all. All that he desires is to get next to the people of Georgia with a prohibition banner in one hand and wave it to the white people, and the banner of reform in the other and wave it to the negroes of Georgia. That is what he said.

Now, my fellow-members and Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I am a ward politician. I do not know and do not think that man (pointing to Mr. Simmons) has sensibilities enough to rise above the gutters and slews and scum of a ward politician.

Mr. Simons—I protest that——

Mr. Felton—Not a word, not a word from that source.

Mr. Simmons—Very well then, I will speak later.

Mr. Felton—Every dog has his day. [Great applause and laughter.] He says you cannot reform the negro. Why? Because he is filthy, he is afraid of water, he is unfaithful to marital vows, he will steal, and in the next breath, he says the negroes that know me would vote for me for president of the United States. He describes, with great particularity, about the habits of the negro. My understanding was, that the man from Sumter reiterated time and again the filthy habits and the business, and the tendency to theft, and the antipathy for water, and yet, he says, "the negroes that know me would vote for me for the president of the United States!" [Great laughter and applause.] Did you ever see two drops of rain coming together, meeting each other, in opposite directions and did you ever notice when the contact came, how insensibly and imperceptibly they rushed into each other's bosom? Did you ever notice how the identity of the one was lost in the identity of the other? It seems that a dew drop on this floor met the negro dew drop of Sumter county and they rushed into each other's bosom. [Great applause.] It seems that the negro who never washed himself, and who was afraid of water, the negro who is unfaithful to marital vows, the negro who will steal met

THE DEW-DROP FROM SUMTER,

and the identity of both was lost in the identity of one. Writers on psychology and science tell us that sometimes when two souls meet they immediately recognize the 'affinity of souls. And it seems that when the unwashed negro and the man from Sumter met each exclaimed 'my affinity' with one voice. The negro that knew him would elect him president of United States! Did you ever go along one of these streets and see one of those pretty little pugs lost from its mistress and coming on down the street and did you ever notice two or three great big mastiffs going along with it and how the little pug would twist its tail. My dear sir, that little pug snaps and bites, and he twists himself so that he is tilted upwards; he has an upward appearance. And he always barks around and tilts himself, and when he does that, he only exposes his hinder parts. That is what the man from Sumter reminds me of. [Great laughter.] The man from Sumter the other day, seeing a great crowd in these galleries, which he

DIDN'T DRAW HERE AT ALL

he saw that his opportunity had come. His one opportunity of a lifetime. He managed to swerve himself and twist himself about seven times tighter. He twisted his tail about seven times tighter than usual upon the floor, and then tilted himself so as to expose his hinder parts more than ever. [Great laughter and applause.] May my right hand and my tongue forget their cunning and their powers when I avail myself of the privileges of a member on this floor to ridicule the family of another. I have the kindest feelings for the gentleman from Dougherty, and no discussion that has been made here upon this floor has been other than with the kindest of feelings, and I think the gentleman from Dougherty has the kindest feeling for me. I recognize in him the nobility of character that would forbid at all times and places his availing himself of the privileges of ridiculing another member of this house, and a member of the family of another.

Mr. Simmons—Mr. Speaker: I submit that—

Mr. Felton—I will not submit. I demand protection.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Sumter can have his words recorded if he so desires.

Mr. Felton—Yes, for God's sake have them recorded. He has run rough-shod over this house until he imagines he owns most of the house. His speech here the other day has been read from one end of this state to the other, and there are dozens of men on this floor at this hour who are from as many counties in Georgia who have told me that they have come here to ascertain how I will reply to the

RUFFIANLY ATTACK MADE UPON ME

and my household, in this house the other day. [Applause.] He started the other day by making a comparison between me and John Howard, the philanthropist. I simply stated that he was the first to introduce, in the penitentiary system of the world, a reformatory process—that was all. I believe that was the only allusion that I made. Mr. Speaker, when a man says that a horse is sixteen feet high and sticks to it, I respect him, but if he abandons the assertion and says he meant sixteen hands, I despise him. God deliver me from a back-biter—the man who stabs and then runs away and stabs another. Give me a man who stands by his works. He started the other day with a comparison between me and John Howard, the philanthropist. I wish there was a resemblance. He was a man born in great wealth. He says 'Howard went crazy on quarantine.' I have never gone crazy on it. He says, 'Howard married his nurse.' I have never married my nurse. More than this I have never married any one except one of the

NOBLEST AND PUREST AND MOST INTELLECTUAL

women of Georgia. One, who, if she could put a thimblefull of of her great brain into his cranium, would save these galleries from the tilting process of the otherday. [Great and prolonged applause.] A noble and true mother, and noble and true wife, who has only the interest of Georgia at heart, her native state, and its future welfare. I know, sir, the man from Sumter will try and evade and shirk the allusions of the other day, when he made allusions to the word "she," where he used it in the attempt to disparage and mar and reflect upon the family of another. I would reply to the man in the language of Macaulay, that "he utters the infamous words of a coward, and the one small service that he can do is to hate her." When he intimates that my only son, now living, all the others crowned gloriously with the Father in Heaven, when he intimates that this prospective jailbird, prospective victim of the chaingang lessees of Georgia, I would reply to him in my own language, "but still further exhibit yourself, still further expose yourself, where the people of Georgia know you." I would say, Oh, God, that my only son may shun him and his morals.

I know some of you have read Burns, a man who seemed to always come nearest heaven's gates, and yet who was always farthest from it. He was traveling along in the country and he came to a house where he asked to be allowed to stay all night, and was admitted. There was a boy there, the only boy, and the next morning when he left the old lady went into his room and there she found on the table where he had left it, the following words, which had reference to their only boy: "Oh, God, make him

ALL THAT A FATHER'S HEART

would have him be." We sometimes go into the closets and we pray for our children, and we particularize and specify, when we get on our knees, but I have often thought that it was superfluous, and if the father would bend upon his knees, and lift his eye and exclaim, "Oh, God, make him all that a father's heart would have him be," would cover the whole ground. And today my only boy—my prayer is that he may be the very opposite from what the man from Sumter is, in everything, his character, his opposite in manners and everything as I said before, and then when he is that, I will feel that God has made my boy all that a father's heart could desire. There is that little country home, a little way-side home, a home where I and my companion have lived for the last forty years, and, thank God, whatever may be its surroundings the heart is there. Whatever may be its surroundings

ALL THAT I LOVE

on God's green earth is there. And when the rude hand of the ruffian, prompted by the hope of reward probably, attempts to try and ridicule it in the hope of future reward, I will hurl it back at him, and as long as I have the strength I will protect her. It is true that I am old. It is true that my old form is bent as the man from Sumter said the other day, and it is true my locks are white, and it is true that my nerves are shattered, and it is true that there are ten thousand indications that I am on the verge of the grave; but as long as God gives me strength I will protect the innocent and speak for the prosperity of Georgia until God takes me from this world. [Applause.]

Why should that rude ruffian attack me and my household? Had I done anything wrong? Hadn't the gentleman from Dougherty and I had some tilts on this subject? and I am sure neither of us are hurt. I am sure that the feelings of neither of us are hurt. The gentleman from Quitman and I are old debators upon this question, but I am sure neither of us are hurt with the other. My friend from Webster and I differ. Why should this ruffian attack my

BENT FORM AND MY OLD AGE?

Before I would use such terms, and, God knows it, such utterances on the floor of the Georgia legislature, before I would exhibit the wants and elements of a true man before this legislature as the man from Sumter did, I would suffer my right arm to be cut off. Hate him? despise him? No, sir, no, sir. I simply turn him over to the intelligence and virtue of Georgia. That is the worst fate that can befall him. I cannot imagine a worse fate for the man from Sumter, and I turn him over to the intelligence and to the virtue of the people of Georgia. With them I leave him, and with this negro crowd, his supporters for the presidency of the United States. I leave him there to go there

IN CHARGE OF HIS SUPPORTERS.

Mr. Chairman, what impression did that have upon your mind? "You elect me president of the United States, and let me go back." Just tell me honestly what impression did it make upon your mind? Felton, going to wave prohibition and wave reform, one for the negroes and one for the white folks. But the relations with the unwashed negro, the negro that is afraid of soap, and the negro that is untrue to marital vows, and the negro that will steal, wherever he sees me he recognizes me and knows me, and he would vote for me for the president of the United States! I will tell you just what impression it made upon my mind. It is this: "Felton, I would have you understand, I would have this house understand, I am a sort of a peach orchard shoat, among the negroes down in Sumter county, and especially the unwashed negroes, and the filthy negroes and those that will steal and especially those that are untrue to marital vows."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will leave him to the crowd, to the people. It is right and proper that I should do it. The man who slaughters, and attempts to slaughter indescriminately without regard to sex or age My boy is a minor, and a nobler boy I know not. My wife is old like myself. He slaughters women and children. Why the other day down here in Bibb Woolfolk slaughtered his whole family, having no regard for age. He slaughtered old age, and he slaughtered the infant, his sisters, his mother, all of his relations, and now, gentlemen, let me present to you

THE WOOLFOLK OF GEORGIA,

the legislator from Sumter, the man who would take the ax from the woodpile and make indiscriminate destruction of the entire household. But I reckon I had better leave him and come back to the discussion of this question. I therefore pass on and turn him over to you, and God grant that his path and mine may hereafter and for all future time never come together again. He is one of those men that I pray God in his mercy may shift and divert my path from, and from this time I bid him a goodbye.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss this question. I am not through. I think about thirty minutes and I will finish. There are some other gentlemen here that want to say something. I can finish tomorrow morning, and I will pledge the house that I will not detain you more than thirty minutes."

At this point the house adjourned till this morning at nine o'clock.

The Senate.

The minority report of the finance committee on the Dean bill, providing for the sale of the state road, was read. The report says that in the opinion of the minority the sale of the road would be premature, injurious, and would seriously affect and impair the credit of the state, and would be detrimental to the interests of the citizens. The sale of the property would also, in the minority's opinion, decrease and hazard the educational fund of Georgia, and would deprive thousands of our children of the advantages of a common school education, and to a fearful extent cripple the educational system of the whole state. The bill also anticipates the payment of betterments by the state to the present lessees, thereby forestalling an unbiased investigation and fair settlement of the important question. The sale also, is against the best interests and expressed wishes of a large majority of the people of the state. It is further stated that the minimum price fixed in the bill would be bad business policy. The report was signed by Messrs. James, Wofford, Robins, Daniel, McLeod, Lewis, Dilworth, Jackson and Turnipseed.

Mr. Sermans moved to reconsider the senate's action in passing the bill limiting elections changing county sites to once in every five years. He opposed the bill, believing that it was a matter that the people of each county was perfectly able to take charge of.

Senator Smith, of the tenth, Butt and Roberts opposed reconsideration, advocating the clauses of the bill as wise and timely. The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Jackson offered a resolution in which the amount of illiteracy in the state was recited, the cause thereof mentioned, and declaring that the best use that can be made of the large surplus now in the national treasury would be to distribute it among the different states on the basis of illiteracy in each state. The resolution also called upon the Georgia senators and representatives in congress to earnestly advocate the measure. The resolution was properly referred. The senate then read a number of senate and house bills a second time, the terrapin bill being among the number. After transacting some unimportant business, the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

House Routine.

The committee on railroads reported back with the recommendation that it be withdrawn, the bill to license locomotive engineers.

The finance committee recommended that the resolution authorizing the payment of mileage to members and officers of the general assembly "do pass," and that the resolution for the relief of Rev. John Wood, of Catoosa county, "do not pass."

Mr. Nelson, of Camden, moved to reconsider Smith's terrapin bill, for the purpose of striking out "in the waters of the state," and inserting "in salt water."

Mr. Ham moved to table the motion to reconsider, which prevailed.

The special order being the consideration of Mr. Felton's (of Bartow), bill to establish a house of correction, was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment,

Work of Committees.

The general judiciary committee yesterday evening reported adversely on the bill repealing the present law regulating the issuing of requisitions, and recommitted the bill to change the law.

There are three bills to amend paragraph 7, section 7, of article 3 of the constitution, relative to the number of times a bill must be read. The committee recommended a substitute for all three, which requires bills to be read the first time only by caption.

The committee on agriculture spent the afternoon in examining proofs of local bills. The bill to abolish the department of agriculture was referred to a sub-committee, of which Felton, of Macon, is chairman.

The finance committee recommended the passage of the bill relative to the inspection of oils, by substitute.

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NERVOUS Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

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URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

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33½ Whitehall St.,
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D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

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Long Leaf Pine,
KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING
CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES AND LATHS,
BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.

Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on house bills. sep16 1y 2p n r m

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ARE THE LARGEST
LUMBER

Dealers in the city. Send your orders for Yellow Pine, rough or dressed, Poplar and Oak, Sash, Doors and Blinds, etc., to
Telephone —1020.— WILLINGHAM & CO., —64— Elliott Street.
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WANTED—MELISCLANEOUS.

THE MARIETTA PAPER MANUFACTURY company desire to purchase all your old rags. Write to them at once for prices. Address S. A. Anderson, Marietta, Ga. 11 10t

WANTED—TO CHANGE GOOD KEY-WINDing watches into stem-winding. Call on A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street. sun-tues-thurs

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEYS — ONE large fine bull, solid color, valuable animal for herd; one fine heifer calf, nine months old; one extra fine heifer, due to calve first September; all acclimated; sold for no fault. Apply to Anthony Murphy, near West End. tf

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 385. tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board. Central location. One block off Broadway. M. A. Bevan, 108 East 23d st. tue,th,sat

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

MEDICAL.

Tutt's Pills
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SECOND DAY.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clo this morning.

An address by R. J. Guinn, of Conyers, the "Tariff, and Its Relation to the Farmer was heard.

The Hon. L. F. Livingston here formal tendered his resignation as president of the society, which was accepted.

Nominations being in order, M T. J. Lyon, of Bartow, nominat the Hon. W. J. Northen, of Ha cock, to fill the unexpired term of Preside Livingston.

The rules were suspended, and he was una imously elected by acclamation.

Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk, was electe vice president for the state at large.

In the absence of Messrs. Glenn and Bene who were to have addressed the conventio Dr. W. L. Jones, of Athens, spoke on repo of experiments at the university farm.

Adjourned for dinner.

Waycross selected for next meeting.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to Ca ton and Cherokee, and the railroads of th state.

The convention adjourned sine die.

The following invitation was wired to Pre dent Cleveland:

His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President the United States—The Agricultural society is n in session at Canton, in this state, and by its una mous action this day, we are appointed to inv your excellency and Mrs. Cleveland, together wi the members of your cabinet, to attend the annua fair of the society to be held at the city of Macon, beginning on the 24th of October and continuing one week. The exhibit will be a magnificent dis play of the agricultural and industrial resources of the state. It will be attractive and instructive, Georgia represents the best agricultural success the south. It will be our pleasure to entertain yo and present you to the people of our state, who w welcome you most cordially to all the hospitalit of the occasion. Signed, L. F. LIVINGSTON, S. BRADWELL, J. G. MCCALL, J. H. BLACK, C. L. M ES, J. W. GRANDE, R. A. NISBET, J. O. WADDE W. J. NORTHEN, D. C. BARROW, JAMES BARR committee.

Big Melons in DeKalb County.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., August 10.—[Spe cial.]—There was quite a curiosity seen up the streets in town this morning as Mr. Joh G. Miller stopped on Main street with a on horse wagon loaded with watermelons. Th wagon body was an extra large one-hors wagon body, and was quite full. There bei six large melons, weighing 420 pounds, av aging 70 pounds each, in it. Mr. Miller re fused to sell any of them, saying that he in tended to keep them for their seed. This is th ninth load he has brought into town this seas the other averaged 50 pounds each and wer readily sold for fifty cents apiece. He say that he will have nine or ten more wago loads as large as those he brought in toda and that those did not come out of his priz patch, either; that he has some in his patch a home that will weigh 115 pounds and mor Mr. Miller is entitled to the name of the bo watermelon raiser in the United States. Las year he raised several melons weighing 10 pounds each and one that weighed 128 pound

The Marriage Was Sudden.

PERRY, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—At th residence of the bride, at 10 o'clock last night Mr. J. W. Mann and Mrs. Annie M. Kille were married, Rev. J. W. Domingoes, past of the Methodist church, tying the nuptia knot. The wedding was so quietly arrang that not even the intimate families of the co tracting parties knew of it until this morning All friends and relatives, however, united th morning in congratulating the couple, who ar very popular in our town.

An Art Exhibition.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., August 10.—[Special Complimentary to the people of Clarksvill Miss A. M. Campbell, of Augusta, gave an a reception yesterday afternoon, commencin at five o'clock and closing at seven. In addi tion to this diplay of many beautiful pictures from her own hand, Hon. L. E. Bleckey re cited an original poem. Subject, Art. He was followed by readings from Rev. Byro Holly. Miss Campbell is an artist of ability.

Two Desperadoes Caught.

VILLA RICA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]— Sheriff J. M. Hunt has captured two more o the mob that called Buck Boswell out of hi house a few months ago and administered to him such a terrible beating. Mr. Hunt brought them here to-day, before Judge Har ris, for the purpose of having their bonds as sessed. This makes three that have been ar rested, and more to follow.

Judge Harris in Villa Rica.

VILLA RICA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]— Judge S. W. Harris, of the Coweta circuit, is spending a few days here with friends recuper ating his health, which has been very bad. The judge thinks his trip out west benefitted him, and that he will soon be able to assume his duties.

Bronwood's First Bale.

BRONWOOD, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]— Bronwood received her first bale of cotton to day. It was raised by A. W. Flemming, and was sold at fifteen cents. Cotton is badly dam aged from rust in this section, and will be twenty-five per cent short of an average crop.

The Eighteenth Regiment Survivors.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 10.—[Special.] The Survivors' association of the Eighteenth Georgia regiment will hold its sixth annual re union at Acworth, Ga., Friday, August 26th, 1887.

Felicitous in Composition.

MT. AIRY, Ga., August 9.—[Special.]—Pro fessor J. P. Mathews, principal of Sibley institute, at this place, delivered a lecture on education here to night. Every one who heard it speaks of it as being one of the most masterly efforts ever heard in this place. The professor is young in years, bu felicitous in composition and delivery.

To break up colds and fevers, use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed.

MEDICAL.

Tutt's Pills

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SITTING ON THE BRADY BILL.

Colored Waddell introduced a resolution condemning the "Brady bill." The body was so overwhelmingly in accord with the resolution that it was adopted by a vote of 114 to 11.

At night the convention heard the address of Dr. J. C. Maddox, on the "Improvement of Worn-out Soil." Afterward the assembly resolved itself into a kind of experience meeting.

SECOND DAY.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning.

An address by R. J. Guinn, of Conyers, on the "Tariff, and Its Relation to the Farmer," was heard.

The Hon. L. F. Livingston here formally tendered his resignation as president of the society, which was accepted.

Nominations being in order, Mr. T. J. Lyon, of Bartow, nominated the Hon. W. J. Northen, of Hancock, to fill the unexpired term of President Livingston.

The rules were suspended, and he was unanimously elected by acclamation.

Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk, was elected vice president for the state at large.

In the absence of Messrs. Glenn and Bener, who were to have addressed the convention, Dr. W. L. Jones, of Athens, spoke on reports of experiments at the university farm.

Adjourned for dinner.

Waycross selected for next meeting.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to Canton and Cherokee, and the railroads of the state.

The convention adjourned sine die.

The following invitation was wired to President Cleveland:

His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States—The Agricultural society is now in session at Canton, in this state, and by its unanimous action this day, we are appointed to invite your excellency and Mrs. Cleveland, together with the members of your cabinet, to attend the annual fair of the society to be held at the city of Macon, beginning on the 24th of October and continuing one week. The exhibit will be a magnificent display of the agricultural and industrial resources of the state. It will be attractive and instructive, as Georgia represents the best agricultural success at the south. It will be our pleasure to entertain you and present you to the people of our state, who will welcome you most cordially to all the hospitalities of the occasion. Signed, L. F. LIVINGSTON, S. D. BRADWELL, J. G. MCCALL, J. H. BLACK, C. L. MOSES, J. W. GRANDE, R. A. NISBET, J. O. WADDELL, W. J. NORTHEN, D. C. BARROW, JAMES BARRETT, committee.

Big Melons in DeKalb County.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—There was quite a curiosity seen upon the streets in town this morning as Mr. John G. Miller stopped on Main street with a one-horse wagon loaded with watermelons. The wagon body was an extra large one-horse wagon body, and was quite full. There being six large melons, weighing 420 pounds, averaging 70 pounds each, in it. Mr. Miller refused to sell any of them, saying that he intended to keep them for their seed. This is the ninth load he has brought into town this season, the other averaged 50 pounds each and were readily sold for fifty cents apiece. He says that he will have nine or ten more wagon loads as large as those he brought in today, and that those did not come out of his prize patch, either; that he has some in his patch at home that will weigh 115 pounds and more. Mr. Miller is entitled to the name of the boss watermelon raiser in the United States. Last year he raised several melons weighing 100 pounds each and one that weighed 128 pounds.

The Marriage Was Sudden.

PERRY, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—At the residence of the bride, at 10 o'clock last night, Mr. J. W. Mann and Mrs. Annie M. Killen were married, Rev. J. W. Domingoes, pastor of the Methodist church, tying the nuptial knot. The wedding was so quietly arranged that not even the intimate families of the contracting parties knew of it until this morning. All friends and relatives, however, united this morning in congratulating the couple, who are very popular in our town.

An Art Exhibition.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., August 10.—[Special.] Complimentary to the people of Clarksville, Miss A. M. Campbell, of Augusta, gave an art reception yesterday afternoon, commencing at five o'clock and closing at seven. In addition to this diplay of many beautiful pictures from her own hand, Hon. L. E. Bleckey recited an original poem. Subject, Art. He was followed by readings from Rev. Byron Holly. Miss Campbell is an artist of ability.

Two Desperadoes Caught.

VILLA RICA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Sheriff J. M. Hunt has captured two more of the mob that called Buck Boswell out of his house a few months ago and administered to him such a terrible beating. Mr. Hunt brought them here to-day, before Judge Harris, for the purpose of having their bonds assessed. This makes three that have been arrested, and more to follow.

Judge Harris in Villa Rica.

VILLA RICA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Judge S. W. Harrsi, of the Coweta circuit, is spending a few days here with friends recuperating his health, which has been very bad. The judge thinks his trip out west benefitted him, and that he will soon be able to assume his duties.

Bronwood's First Bale.

BRONWOOD, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Bronwood received her first bale of cotton today. It was raised by A. W. Flemming, and was sold at fifteen cents. Cotton is badly damaged from rust in this section, and will be twenty-five per cent short of an average crop.

The Eighteenth Regiment Survivors.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 10.—[Special.] The Survivors' association of the Eighteenth Georgia regiment will hold its sixth annual reunion at Acworth, Ga., Friday, August 26th, 1887.

Felicitous in Composition.

MT. AIRY, Ga., August 9.—[Special.]—Professor J. P. Mathews, principal of Sibley institute, at this place, delivered a lecture on education here tonight. Every one who heard it speaks of it as being one of the most masterly efforts ever heard in this place. The professor is young in years, but felicitous in composition and delivery.

To break up colds and fevers, use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed.

THE ATLANTA RIFLES.

Ensconsed in Camp Gordon, on Cumberland Island.

CAMP GORDON, Cumberland Island, August 10.—[Special.]—The threatening weather in which the Rifles left Atlanta Saturday night, did not dampen their enthusiasm in the least. The arrangements for the comfort of the boys were complete, and the special car reserved for their long night ride through Georgia, presented a bright picture, when the guns and side arms were stored away, blankets unpacked, overcoats spread out, and the car made ready for sleeping. The excursionists accompanying the Rifles took a lively interest in the fun which the boys indulged in, especially the company songs, warbled by the glee club, led by Richardson and Snook.

At Macon the Southern Cadets were in waiting on the platform of the carshed, and received the boys in a most substantial manner. Tables were spread in the new lunch room and refreshments served after a complimentary speech by Lieutenant Kenan, of the Cadets. The reception by the Cadets was a feature highly appreciated by the Rifles. When the train pulled out five minutes later the boys showed their appreciation by giving a rousing cheer for the Cadets.

The Atlantic band, of Brunswick, made the most complete arrangements for entertaining the boys, upon their arrival at the city by the sea, and when the train arrived, the band was drawn up in the street in front of the Ocean house ready to act as host and escort to breakfast. Mayor Dunn addressed the company in a few well chosen words of welcome, and extended the courtesies of the city to them. The company escorted by the band made a short parade, and marched to the steamer, where they embarked for Cumberland.

It was this trip of twenty miles down St. Simon's sound that the Rifles enjoyed more keenly, perhaps, than any portion of the ride to camp. The weather, although intensely hot, was tempered by a delightful off shore breeze after the steamer left the wharf, and the novelty of a sight of the ocean added to the pleasure. As the boat rushed through the sound, Captain Sneed gave his company some excellent points in firing, and sustained his own reputation as a marksman.

It was exactly ten minutes past twelve when the steamer blew for Cumberland landing, and the boys disembarked. Two hours later dinner was ready. An hour later, tents, blankets, overcoats, cots, buckets, guns, side arms and all the baggage for a week's "roughing it," lay in apparently inextricable confusion on the summit of Mt. Airy, where Camp Gordon was to be pitched. Nevertheless, it took the boys less than an hour to pitch the tents and put the camp in good order. This was due to the strict military discipline which Captain Sneed has ordered. The company worked with the regularity of old soldiers, and made the camp alignments, erected the tents, raised the flag staff and planted the company colors with a snap and energy which showed an intention to enter upon the week's duties in the proper manner and with proper enthusiasm.

Camp Gordon overlooks the ocean on the east and a stretch of marsh five miles long on the north. Cumberland island light can be seen at night, and the roar of the surf can be plainly heard across the three-quarters of a mile of sand between the camp and the ocean. A better site for a camp could not be found on the island. The tents, which are new, and owned by the company, are roomy, and no doubt the best tents owned by any military organization in Georgia. Each is furnished with a "fly," which breaks the fierce glare of the sun, and shields the tents proper from a soaking rain. The appearance of the tents stretching a distance of about one hundred feet, is excellent, and the arrangements for sleeping are complete, each officer and private being supplied with camp cots.

The feature of Camp Gordon is the magnificent drill ground, which is the beach itself. At low tide it is not less than two hundred feet wide and stretches away the full length of the island. The beach is as hard and smooth as a floor, and the advantages of such a ground for drilling was shown Monday morning when the company spent an hour at hard practice. This will be continued every morning and evening during the encampment, and Captain Sneed looks for still greater improvement than ever before in the company's marching and the manuel of arms.

THE CONSTITUTION has already published the general orders for the week. They will be rigidly enforced by the captain and ought to result in well nigh perfection, as far as drilling is concerned. The first two days camp life shows that the boys have enthusiasm enough to carry out Captain Sneed's ideas to the letter.

The social features of the week will be the visits of the Brunswick band. They will make two trips to Cumberland, on Wednesday and Saturday. On these two occasions the boys will entertain them with a dinner, and will give a dress parade on the beach. A hop at the hotel, with music by the famous Brunswickans, will occupy the evening, and the return made to Brunswick by special boat. These visits are looked forward to with eager anticipation by the boys.

The list of excursionists accompanying the Rifles is as follows:

Moses Hirsch, J. L. Alexander, R. M. Latimer, Winter Edwards, Brunswick, Ga.; C. J. Shelveston, W. E. Shelveston, C. J. Winn, J. G. Evans, H. Stowers, C. H. Freyer, A. J. Hansel, H. DeGive, J. H. Williams, Jr., Z. A. Rice, Miss Charlotte Corday Rice, Mrs. R. R. Holcombe, Atlanta; F. C. Boyleston, S. D. Lamb, J. DuBose, Louis Mayer, J. R. Cox, of Brunswick; E. L. Cosby, Chattanooga; C. T. Ward, H. A. Blue, J. R. Jordan, J. C. Allen, of Macon; Walter Carleton, J. H. Malone, J. J. Harvestry, Dr. J. A. Gray and wife, Charley Gray, Hollis Gray, Miss Mary Ashworth, Miss Emma Harkins, G. V. Gress, wife and servant, J. J. Trimble, Harry Jones, J. T. Davis, C. B. Howard, of Atlanta; J. L. Bench, Harry Baker, A. J. Mason, Brunswick; J. DeGive, Atlanta; Berrian Walker, of Macon; J. B. Lindsey, of Columbus; J. Warren Howard, of Brunswick.

THE STEPHENS MONUMENT.

An Interesting Letter from the Hon. George T. Barnes to Miss Mary Gay.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 25, 1887.—Miss Mary A. H. Gay, Decatur, Ga—My Dear Miss Gay: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., with a letter enclosed from Mr. T. T. Wright, of Birmingham, Ala., 25th July, 1887, and the newspaper slip from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. In accordance with your request I herewith return the papers enclosed. No one feels a greater interest than I do in perpetuating the memory of Mr. Stephens, and save in inculcating the great political principles he taught than the successful establishment at his old home, Liberty Hall, of a school bearing his honored name, and the erection there of a suitable monument. But there are difficulties in the way of carrying out the conditions accompanying Mr. Childs's proposed gift which are impossible of performance. In my opinion the legislature has no power under our state constitution to take charge of Liberty hall, and keep it in repair, etc. It cannot appropriate a dollar for the purpose, for to accept necessarily involves the expenditure of money. Under our state constitution the taxing power is limited to certain specific purposes, and the preservation of property which might be deeded to it, for such purposes as the suggested conveyance of Liberty hall is not included in them. This would be the reply which the legislature would at once make to any proposition of the kind. Besides, that additional answer would be made by others, even if the constitutional objection did not exist, that if the state undertakes this in reference to Mr. Stephens's memory why cannot it do the same for the memory of others of its distinguished sons. As long as Mr. Childs accompanies his proposal with the conditions named it does not amount to anything practical.

I have always favored, and still favor the idea, that Liberty hall should continue the property of the association, and if the association should be dissolved, then that it should become the property of Taliaferro county. We have already done much in purchasing the property. A fine school is already established there, and we must now erect a monument to Mr. Stephens. The funds for this purpose ought to be contributed by Georgians. I must say that I would feel a certain degree of shame in appealing to the north for aid in this matter. We must do this work ourselves. We should not feel at all discouraged. Let us bear in mind how long it has taken to raise money for the erection of monuments for distinguished dead, when they are erected in our cities, and serve as monuments to the cities. We must, therefore, keep on, and accomplishing a little by little, we will finally succeed in this work. Having now paid for the property, and got it in good order, as I was glad to see on the occasion of a recent visit, our next efforts should be for the erection of a suitable monument. And when it is all done, I hope we will be able to say with pride that it was done with contributions from our own people. I know you will be able to say with just and honest pride, that its success, in a large measure, has been the result of your patriotic and disinterested efforts. I hope you will continue them.

It will afford me pleasure to meet the local members of the association at Crawfordville during the present recess from congress, and take counsel with them how best we can push the work forward. This I hope to do before very long. But in the meanwhile, let me beg of you to continue your noble efforts, and ultimately we will see our desires crowned with success. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE T. BARNES,
President Stephens Monumental Association.

BLOODY WOOLFOLK

Still the Universal Topic of Conversation in Macon.

THE INSANITY IDEA HOOTED BY ALL.

Talks With Various Persons—His Mother's Grave—The Coroner's Jury Say Varner Was Accidentally Killed, Etc.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The bloody Woolfolk tragedy is still the all absorbing topic of conversation in Macon. The explanation of the letters in today's CONSTITUTION was eagerly sought for. The local papers failed to connect and got left at the tank, but THE CONSTITUTION, as usual, told the story.

Mrs. Georgia Woolfolk says that Tom Woolfolk is

"NO MORE INSANE THAN I AM.

He is simply mean. He is the meanest man I ever saw."

Many others who knew him here hoot at the idea of his insanity. He was of no account in business because of his vile perversity. He was ever plotting or threatening some evil. He even told his young wife how he had tried cowboying in Texas, and he seemed to take an especial delight in narrating

BLOODY SCENES.

As to his being loved by any of the family, it has been conclusively proven that young Dick Woolfolk and Miss Pearl heartily detested him and took no pains to conceal the fact, Tom tried to make his young wife hate his father even before she knew him. After Captain Woolfolk had deeded 490 acres of land to Tom's wife, then the unnatural son heaped all manner of calumnious abuse on the one that he was bound to love and respect by so many tender ties.

DEVILISH CUNNING,

prompted him to execute the double deed, and the only part of his bloody scheme that miscarried was the sacrificing of Anderson James' life to exculpate himself. He knew that Anderson had been in the chain gang a short while on account of thrashing a little negro girl. When he called to Anderson and tried to get him to go up to the house, there is hardly a doubt that he intended to slay him there and then claim that he had killed the murderer of his father's family.

THE SAME GAME

was tried on Green Lockett, another negro. The suspicion of these ignorant and innocent negroes saved them. Both refused to go there.

In the front yard, about half way between the gate and the doorsteps is the grave of Tom's mother, as good a woman as ever the sun shone on. A holly bush was planted at the head, that casts its leafy shade over the consecrated spot all the year round. The memory of her spotless life is thus kept green, and Tom Woolfolk's bloody feet almost left their imprint on this sacred ground as he left the scene of slaughter. The people of Macon

ARE TERRIBLY WROUGHT UP

and the tragedy and the developments that come in daily are eagerly read and discussed. Comparatively few people want to see the murderer hanged. The almost universal verdict is torture. Both the daily and weekly CONSTITUTION are in constant demand, and fifty or a hundred copies are sold in a few minutes.

LOOKING AT THE RECORDS.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—On investigating the records today Mr. Willingham found in book X, page 343, a deed from B. F. Howard to Mattie E. Woolfolk, to fifty acres of land containing the homestead and known as the Woolfolk property. This was made about 1872.

Charlie Howard, in his petition for temporary letters of administration, values the property at $5,000. If the fact is established that Mrs. Woolfolk was the last of the family slain, her relatives fall heir to the property. In any other event Tom Woolfolk and his sisters would inherit it.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT

Declares the Killing of Andrew Varner Accidental.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Today the coroner's jury brought in their verdict in the Varner case. It was that Andrew Varner came to his death by being run over by the down passenger train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and that the killing was accidental.

It was proven that the passenger train, in charge of Engineer Foster, had a headlight burning as he came down, but when he ran down to the coal chute he extinguished the lamp on account of a broken globe. He then mounted the front of his engine and held a flambeau until he ran back.

The jury did not consider that any one was to blame. Varner probably sat down on the track to smoke a pipe and fell to sleep, and the engineer failed to see him.

Several witnesses were examined, but no developments ensued.

THE MARKET HOUSE.

Mayor Price Signs the Contract for the Building.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Today Mayor Price signed the contract with Messrs. Hendrix & Willingham for the building of the market house. These gentlemen are among the strongest building firms of Macon, and their word is a guarantee that the work will be first class. The appropriation is $20,000, and their bid is $17,900. This leaves $2,100 to be expended should necessity demand it

A Line From Savannah to Birmingham.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—This evening the board of trade met and appointed a committee of three, Messrs. J. F. Hanson, S. A. Reed, and H. D. Adams, to wait on the legislature and try to secure a charter for a line of railroad from Savannah through Macon to Birmingham. It is agreed that should the present Savannah, Dublin and Western company build their road, completing it in a reasonable length of time, this charter is to be inoperative. If they do not build, Macon will build the road, as the business men demand it.

Bibb's First Bale.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Today the first bale of new cotton for the season was received from the pleantation of Mr. J. J. Hill, of Bronwood. It was shipped to Willis F. Price's warehouse.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Some Spicy Specials Served in Short Sentences.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Colonel Jeter, president of the Brunswick Gas and Water company, is in the city.

Professor Mallette's class will discourse vocal music at the Hotel Lanier, Friday night.

Mr. Charles T. Logan, of THE CONSTITUTION, is interviewing the business men of Macon.

Mrs. O'Connell, of Cross Keys, is quite ill with a bilious attack.

Thomasville Places Her Bonds.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 9.—[Special.]—Thomasville has placed her waterworks bonds, running thirty years and drawing 5 per cent interest at par. They were taken by A. P. Wright & Co. The works are to be completed by the first of January. Iron has been bought for the roads to Tallahassee and Monticello. The place is a solid up grade.

Cuthbert's First Bale.

CUTHBERT, Ga., August 9.—[Special.]—Cuthbert received her first bale of new cotton Monday evening, raised by Mr. Turner, living on the lower edge of the county; classed good ordinary and sold for ten cents to N. H. Miller. It was immediately shipped to Americus, where it will play the part of first bale from that city today.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Improves Nutrition.

DR. A. TRAU, Philadelphia, says: "It promotes digestion, and improves general nutrition of the nervous system."

Two at a Time.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., August 9.—[Special.]—Montezuma received today two bales of cotton of this year's growth. One was grown by James McKenzie, weighing four hundred and twenty pounds, the other by S. T. Lewis, weighing three hundred pounds.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Carthartic or Purgative Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

THE WATERS RECEDING.

Damage Done in Augusta by the Flood of Yesterday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Fortunately for Augusta, Mayor May's prediction last night that the river would reach thirty-five feet proved fallacious. In fact, it only went to thirty-three feet ten inches, nine inches below the highest point reached Sunday week. This point was reached at four o'clock this morning, when the water remained on a stand until seven o'clock; at that hour it commenced falling, which it has been doing steadily, but slowly, since. On account of the blow out in a canal gate on Marbury street the water flooded fully as much of the city as on the previous big rise, but did comparatively little damage. A small brick dwelling on Taylor street, just opposite the gas works, was undermined by a swift current of water flowing down that street and one side fell in, damaging the building to the extent of nearly $1,000. The streets were badly washed again and all work accomplished since the last flood was ruined. This, of course, will have to be redone. Houses were again flooded and will necessitate a third cleaning. This is very severe on poor people who reside in the flooded districts, and most of this class reside there. Council will probably have to make another appropriation to prevent suffering among them. This will, however, be properly attended to. Many fences will have to be rebuilt, houses repaired and yards refilled. This will take some days, but certainly by next week things will again be in proper shape in Augusta. All the mills except the King have stopped work on account of high water and they are only running about one-third their force. The Enterprise and Sibley will probably be able to start tomorrow at noon, but others certainly not before Saturday and probably Monday. The floods have proved quite severe blows on both factories and operatives. Railroads are now running on schedules operated for the past week except the Port Royal. They will, however, be running all trains on regular schedules by next week. Three freshets in thirteen days are about as much as Augusta can well stand and it is to be hoped this will be our last, at least for this summer.

COLUMBUS AND VICINITY.

Searching for Runaways—Damage to Crops—The Military Encampment.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Chief Pallmer today made a search for Dawe and Mrs. Page, the couple that eloped from Evergreen, Ala., but was unable to find them. He knows positively that they were in the city a week ago, but says that they did not claim to be brother and sister. There are parties here who know Dawe, but they say he is not in the city.

Mr. John Alford, whose plantation lies in what is known as "the cove," in Meriwether county, will lose his entire crop by the recent floods. He was forced to move his family from home and erect a temporary shed on a spur of the mountain for their protection. "The cove" is the finest agricultural part of Meriwether county, and it is said that it has been almost entirely devastated.

A little white girl scarcely ten years old was arrested today for stealing a watch from one of the compositors in the Enquirer-Sun office. The watch was recovered, and the girl released on account of her tender years.

Joseph Lewis died at his home in upper Girard today.

The Sixth Georgia battalion is having a big time at the Warm springs. A large crowd of young gentlemen have gone up to the encampment from this city.

It is said that twenty-five young men, who formed a pool and bought twsnty-five tickets in the Louisiana State lottery, drew $2,000 in the drawing on Tuesday last.

The Columbus Amateurs played in Selma today, and were defeated by a score of six to five.

Election of County Treasurer.

SPARTA, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The vote cast in the election yesterday for county treasurer stood: For Riley 815, for Turner, 179, Shivers 176.

A BOLD SWINDLER.

A Meriwether County Man Gets in His Work on Griffin Merchants.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

On Saturday morning a fairly genteel stranger entered the City National bank and made a deposit to the credit of F. M. Jones. In the afternoon, however, before the bank closed, he called around and withdrew his entire deposit. An hour or two later he concluded that he was in need of a suit of clothes, and accordingly stepped into J. H. White, Jr., & Co.'s and made the purchase; the suit and one or two minor article amounting to $19.50. He very deliberately drew out his check book and filled out a check on City National bank for the amount and handed to the salesman. He then hied himself to the notion store of E. J. Flemister, where he supplied himself with a number of articles for personal adornment and comfort, and again checked on same bank. When the checks were presented at the bank yesterday morning the teller handed them back with the startling announcement, "No good." The gentleman in question was heard to remark that he would spend Sunday in Griffin, but for some personal reason concluded to boarn the up bound train Saturday night, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

LECTURE ON
Rough on Rats.
ROUGH ON RATS
25¢ SIZE

This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special 'ROUGH'NESS.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, BEETLES For two or three nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. ROACHES

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles. "ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

—CLEARS OUT—
BED BUGS,
FLIES.

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

HOUSEWIVES,
FARMERS,
STUDENTS
AND ALL OTHERS SHOULD USE
MACBETH & CO'S
PEARLTOP
LAMP CHIMNEYS

SEE THAT THE EXACT LABEL IS ON EACH CHIMNEY AS SHOWN IN PICTURE.
WARRANTED PEARL TOP FINEST QUALITY
PAT. OCT. 30TH 1883
MADE ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

IF YOU DON'T WANT to be ANNOYED by Constant BREAKING OF CHIMNEYS.

BEST CHIMNEY MADE.
For Sale Everywhere

FROM MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY
We use nearly (300) three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other Chimney we have ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward.

MEDICAL.

Cholera Morbus
Cramps
Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer Complaints
Dysentery

All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Fac-simile OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER
SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY, WITH BUFF WRAPPERS
Price 50 Cents.
POND'S EXTRACT
FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH
PREPARED ONLY BY THE POND'S EXTRACT CO. NEW YORK
POND'S EXTRACT CO. LONDON

PAIN DISAPPEARS
Inflammations Vanish
HEMORRHAGES CEASE.
USE POND'S EXTRACT

PILES.
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

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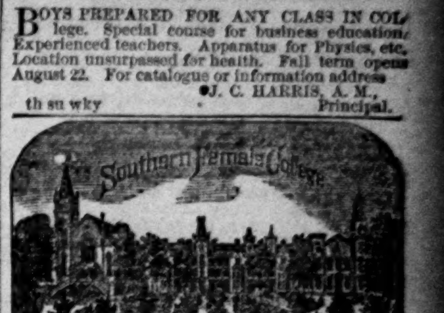

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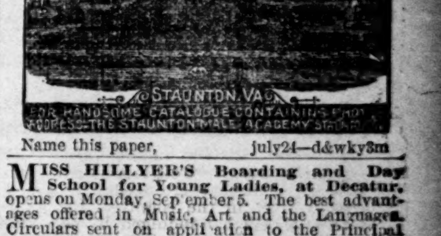
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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 11, 1887.

The Weekly Constitution this week contains the full account of the Woolfolk tragedy. Price in wrappers five cents a copy.

Yellow Fever in the Past.

The fact that an efficient quarantine system has succeeded during the past two months in confining the yellow fever scourge at Key West within its original limits is full of promise for the future.

In former years whenever the plague touched this continent it raged like a cyclone of pestilence. A recent article on the subject says:

> There are people still living who remember when the city of New York was so completely deserted that its principal streets were boarded up, and watchmen went their rounds in silent avenues, by night as by day. The death of unnumbered thousands at this time may be traced directly to the fact that while the scourge was carrying its hundreds to the grave in Rio Janeiro, a vessel cleared from that port for New Orleans, upon which slaves had been smuggled for the trade of the former city, and who brought with them from Africa the disease in its most virulent form. While that ship was disseminating it in the upper wards of New Orleans, there arrived another vessel from Cuba, which from similar causes had contracted vomito negro at Havana; and from this second crew the disease was scattered about the lower wards of the doomed city. It will be remembered that the meeting of these two currents of death, in the center of New Orleans, sent more than three hundred to their long homes in one day.

So great was the dread of yellow fever in the early part of the century that John Randolph made a speech in congress against the encouragement of manufactures. He feared that manufacturing industries would increase the size of our cities, and then, to use his language, "there would be yellow fever in New York from January to July, and from July to January." How all these gloomy forebodings have been disappointed we all know.

Surely and steadily the scourge has been beaten back until it now ravages only a narrow strip of territory in its occasional visits. Perhaps it is not anticipating too much to look forward to the time in the near future when the progress of medical science and the perfection of our sanitary and quarantine regulations will bar yellow fever out of the south, just as effectually as it has been banished from the northern states.

THERE is no doubt that respectable people regard the pistol-toter as a coward.

The Muddle in Tennessee.

The Tennesseeans are in a state of mind over the prohibition amendment to be voted upon the last Thursday in September.

The constitution declares that the ratification vote shall be "a majority of all the citizens of the state voting for representatives." There are three conflicting opinions. One is that a majority of all the qualified voters in the state is required; another is that a majority of the vote cast upon the amendment will suffice; the third is that there must be not only a majority of the votes cast, but such majority must be equal to the majority of all the citizens of the state voting for representatives. The supporters of this third opinion hold that the amendment cannot be voted upon at a special election, but must be submitted at a general election.

It is said that the antis, if defeated, will appeal to the supreme court upon two grounds; first, that the legislature could not lawfully order a special election, and, second, that a computation upon the basis of last year's vote would be wrong. The friends of the amendment, if they secure a majority of all the votes cast, will insist that prohibition has carried the day.

COLD Tea societies are among the latest fads of the north. But Augusta, in the state of Georgia, sticks to "spiked" coffee.

The Color Line in Education.

The Philadelphia Times calls attention to a fact which the reckless republican organs, in criticizing Georgia for the enforcement of the color line in the public schools, have omitted to mention, namely: that the public school system of every southern state, with the exception of Virginia, was organized by the republican governments that were bayonetted into power immediately after the war.

In Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, the majority of the legislatures which organized the public school system was composed of colored men. These colored men, having the matter in their own hands, distinctly provided for separate schools for the races. As the Times says, they did it because both races preferred it, and because it assured the more hearty co-operation of both in maintaining universal education. The Times then goes on to say:

> The present constitution of Georgia provides that there shall be equal educational advantages to all with separate schools for the two races. The bill passed by the Georgia house is in exact accord with the educational policy of all the southern states as framed by the representatives of the colored race, and the practical enforcement of the system ordained by the colored people themselves is essential to the harmonious effort of all races for universal education. The colored citizens of Georgia want no white children in their schools, and they are as anxious for their own exclusive race schools as are the whites.
>
> Georgia is among the foremost of the southern states in her advanced educational system, and far surpasses Pennsylvania in the special educational advantages offered colored people. Pennsylvania gives open college doors to colored people in her laws, but the colored student knows better than to knock at many of them, while Georgia has her white and her colored state universities for the higher instruction of both races, and both are equally sustained by state appropriations. In addition there are normal schools for both races, and there are more colored teachers employed in the single state of Georgia than are employed in all the northern states from Maine to California. The color line will always be maintained in the free schools of the south because the colored people themselves so ordered it, because both races prefer it, and because it is a necessity to a harmonious free educational system for all.

There has been a sort of mild movement among a few negroes in Georgia—perhaps we ought to say in Atlanta—in opposition to the Glenn bill; but it is a notorious fact that only a few weeks ago the most intelligent and conservative negroes in this city were clamoring for colored teachers for the colored schools. This change was made, not as a concession, but as a right. Is this demand on the part of the colored people any different from that of the white people of the state when they insist that the races shall be educated separately? We think not.

But the howls of the republicans can have no effect on the public policy of the state. The races will be educated separately, and if additional laws are necessary they will be passed. We have stated time and again that we believe the Glenn bill to be an unnecessary piece of legislation; at the same time THE CONSTITUTION cannot close its eyes to the fact that the responsibility rests on the authorities of the Atlanta university, who are well acquainted with the public policy of the state and with the attitude of the white people.

Their attempt to fly in the face of public opinion is not a very healthy sign.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has been lecturing on "Grant and his Military Achievements." There would be a good deal of genuine fun in store for the public if some one should lecture on Howard and his military achievements.

A New Reformer.

Ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, formerly of South Carolina, but recently a convict in the Massachusetts penitentiary, has yielded to the blandishments of a Boston reporter at last.

The ex-governor talks well. At present the subject of reform is uppermost in his mind. He has written a book of 1,400 pages on prison reform, and it will doubtless create a sensation. The present situation of the republican party also interests him not a little. He says that until the republicans regain their moral status, and nominate men upon whose escutcheons there is no blot, it is useless to hope for success.

Naturally it is upon the moral aspect of the reforms needed in the convict system and the republican party that Moses waxes eloquent. Even the people who have been the most severe in their condemnation of South Carolina's rascally governor, will feel inclined to applaud his efforts to reform the penitentiary and the republicans. There is room for such a missionary as Moses, and it will probably not be long before he will take the platform and begin a starring tour through the country. That he will be well supported in his work goes without saying. Other men far guiltier, stained with blacker crimes, and steeped in the basest infamy, have in our day headed various crusades in the interests of morality, winning for themselves both fame and fortune. With the proper backing and an introduction to the public under favorable auspices, it would not be surprising to see this ex-convict ruler dart upward with the brilliancy and rapidity of a rocket.

THE New York Graphic proposes to print shortly a pictorial statue of Colonel John A. Cockerill, the managing editor of the World. Let us hope that the artist, instead of sacrificing symmetry to truth, will pad out the colonel's leg to pleasing proportions.

Higgins Still There.

We are pleased to observe that Mr. Eugene Higgins is still at the front. Mr. Higgins, first and last, has been the subject of a good deal of criticism, favorable and unfavorable. He has been praised by his friends and abused by his enemies. His course has been admired openly by democrats and secretly by republicans, and condemned by the high and mighty mugwumps.

The latest charge against Higgins is to the effect that he recently left his duties at the treasury department and went to Baltimore, where he took charge of the local primaries, "and set in motion all the agencies of fraud and corruption" with which his name has been connected.

This is a very fine showing, indeed, if it were true, but Higgins, who is an individual as well as a true blue democrat, appears to be somewhat fatigued with the remarks of the innocents. He now announces publicly what he has already privately announced, that republican civil service reform is a sham and the reformers are a set of humbugs.

He denies that he has violated the president's order, and invites the most searching investigation. He asks for an appeal to facts.

Well, there will be no investigation, for the simple reason that the facts are in Higgins's favor. The fact that an individual holds an office doesn't extinguish his rights as a citizen, and these rights Mr. Higgins has boldly exercised. That is all there is of it.

If Higgins's critics are sincere they will lose no time in procuring an investigation; but as they are not sincere they will make no effort to respond to the challenge.

Higgins is a very valuable part of the administration.

THE Birmingham Herald has made a promising start. It is a handsome eight page paper, and its various departments are fully up to the mark. The Herald has evidently come to stay, and Birmingham is to be congratulated upon having a journal of such manifest ability and enterprise.

Death from Anæsthetics.

Much comment has been made on the death of Mr. Dill, a very prominent citizen of Lewisburg, Pa., which occurred a few days ago. The patient was undergoing a comparatively slight operation at the hands of Dr. Agnew, one of the most distinguished surgeons in America. As is usual in all such cases, an anæsthetic was administered. To the surprise of the surgeon his patient died during the operation. A brother of the unfortunate man was inclined at first to reflect upon the management of the case, and from other sources there came criticism.

It is now clearly established that no degree of surgical skill could have foreseen the complications which caused the fatal result from the use of ether. At the coroner's inquest the examining physician, who is one of the most skillful pathologists in America, demonstrated that the cause of Mr. Dill's death was what would be popularly described as apoplexy. The patient's brain was in a condition which rendered it dangerous to give him ether, but it is almost certain that the shock of the operation performed without an anæsthetic would also have been fatal.

There is absolutely nothing in the case which should weaken the popular faith in anæsthetics. A prominent Philadelphia physician says there is undoubtedly danger in taking ether, just as there is danger in riding in a street car, and probably about in the same proportion. The same cerebral obstruction which produces death during anæsthesia might occur in the performance of the most ordinary actions. Deaths from the use of anæsthetics are very rare, by far too rare to shake the well-established popular confidence in this method of treatment. It is impossible to conceive how great a blessing to mankind has been the introduction of anæsthetics. An accident in one case when ten thousand have been successfully and painlessly treated will not have any weight with sensible people. It is, perhaps, a great deal safer to take ether than it is to travel on a railroad.

THE Baltimore Sun says: "If the democratic party wants to win in this country in 1888 it should repeal the excise taxes." Well, THE CONSTITUTION has been telling the party this for some time.

HIGGINS is still there.

THE republican editors of New York state have been holding a meeting. This is as much as to say that the ramshackle old party needs patching.

BROTHER WATTERSON is now trying to prove that Mr. Cleveland is a free-trader; and this in the face of the fact that Mr. Cleveland was elected on a protection platform.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WHAT IS CHICAGO waiting for? Why doesn't she hang the convicted and sentenced dynamiters and be done with them?

EDITOR PHELAN, of Memphis, is not the youngest member of the fiftieth congress. That distinction belongs to Congressman B. T. Shively, of Indiana.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW thinks he can beat David B. Hill in New York. We hope Mr. Depew will be allowed to try it. He is not too old nor too smart to learn something yet.

AMERICANS ARE THE most extravagant creatures on the face of the earth. They spend $30,000,000 in Europe every summer. During the past month they paid a million and a half for French pictures.

IN 1833 THE original declaration of the American anti-slavery society was drawn up in Boston. It was signed by sixty-three men, only two of whom are now living. They are John G. Whittier, of Mass., and Robert Purvis, fo Philadelphia.

THE CAPITOL AT Washington is undergoing a thorough cleansing preparatory to the meeting of congress in December. It is a big job, but it will be a good deal bigger job to clean the capitol after congress sits in it for eight or nine months.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is seldom made as easily as Mr. Fletcher, a Washington democrat, found it the other day. He took up the bet of a rampant republican, who was willing to back his judgment that Cleveland will not be re-elected next year.

TIM CAMPBELL, one of the cheapest of all the cheap politicians who went to congress from New York, calls Mayor Hewitt an antiquated crank. When the mayor is so solid with the best people of New York it is natural that fellows like Campbell should fall out with him.

SENATOR BECK is not to have a walk over for another term. The friends of the late Dr. Standiford have united on Judge Thomas F. Hargis, former chief justice of the court of appeals, and will urge his claims to the senatorship. Of Beck's re-election, however, there is no doubt.

MISS FANNIE DAVENPORT is accused of dressing rather scantily even for hot weather. As evidence against her the following extract from one of her recent letters to a friend is adduced: "My hair combed back from my brow, a large straw hat, a colored apron—this completes my costume."

ALFRED KRUPP, the great gun-maker, often used to say "Man will only find rest, after the soul is freed from the body." Yet when he came to die he thought of all his cherished and uncompleted plans and exclaimed: "My dear doctor, make me live ten years longer and I will gladly give you a million."

CONGRESSMAN FORAN, WHO tried to get the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, appears to be sulking. The platform does not please him and he speaks discouragingly of democratic prospects. There are some democrats in Ohio who prefer defeat, with Powell as a candidate, to a victory gained under a demagogue like Foran.

YOUNG CHARLES DICKENS is coming to this country to give a series of readings from his father's works. He will make his first public appearance at Chickering hall, New York, on the evening of October 25. The young man's father made a bushel of money at the reading business, but it is not probable that the son can read like the old man. Few people can.

THE LOWELL CITIZEN, a republican journal, has these generous words for General Buckner: "Among the first to surrender to the great captain, he was not the last to proffer assistance when that captain was humbled in financial disgrace. The people of the north remember that he was one of Grant's pallbearers, and are not sorry that he should now be governor."

GOVERNOR LOWRY, of Mississippi, can be very rude when he tries himself. A few days ago the Memphis Avalanche sent a correspondent to Jackson to interview the governor on matters of public interest. Among other questions the correspondent asked if the state debt had not been increased. "There has been an increase of the debt," replied the governor. And he added with marked emphasis: "I can make the most ignorant negro understand it in ten minutes, but I don't propose to discuss the matter with you." The governor probably intended this to be very severe. It is quite severe on the governor himself. He ought to acquire better manners for the sake of the state he represents, if for no other reasons.

Governor Gordon's Administration.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

The Enquirer-Sun neither opposed or advocated the election of General John B. Gordon a governor of Georgia. Since his election, however, we have watched the course of his administration with interest. We feel no hesitancy in saying that, according to our judgment he has made one of Georgia's best governors. He has administered the duties of his office, so far as we are able to judge at this distance, without "the fear of punishment or the hope of reward." In fact, his administration has been so able as to more than meet the expectations of his friends and to disappoint his enemies. Governor Gordon has never lost the confidence of the people of Georgia. Those who censured him for past acts did not doubt his honesty, but believed him to have been unconsciously the tool of others. These, however, have been led to change their opinions, and to-day they regard him as a man with "a mind of his own." Governor Gordon's administration has made him more popular with the people than he has ever been, and there is no office within their gift that they would refuse to bestow upon him. He may become restless in the gubernatorial chair, and when he does politics in Georgia will grow interesting.

Something That Needs Correction.

From the Birmingham Herald.

The news comes from Atlanta of the death of a good citizen, a man of prominence and usefulness, whom the community could ill afford to lose, shot down in the heyday of healthy middle life.

He was not himself engaged in a quarrel, but attempting to separate two enraged men he became the accidental recipient of a bullet intended for another.

Thus is the country shocked by the news of the horrible event, and a good man is taken suddenly from his family, his friends and his sphere of usefulness and hurled into eternity. Occurrences of this kind are too frequent in the south, and there is a cause producing them that needs correction. In no other portion of the globe, calling itself civilized, are such occurrences possible. We don't say that other lands and communities are freer from crime than this portion of America. The south's average of crime is probably small, but it is here alone that these desperate encounters, these fights to the death, occur among men of high standing.

They are caused by an unhealthy public sentiment, wrong ideas concerning matters of personal bravery and honor. We need to hold human life in greater sacredness here, and to encourage the belief that it is better to endure insult than to commit murder.

The south must mend her manners in this particular. The practice is more in accord with the days of swashbuckling cavaliers than nineteenth-century civilization. The south that is now pushing ahead in the industrial arts and in the acquisition of wealth, that boasts of building up a literature and strives to be abreast of the times in all kinds of progress, cannot afford such habits.

To eradicate the evil there must be a change in public sentiment and this can come only from education. Therein lies the duty of a progressive press and that is why we speak as plainly as we do. It must be taught in this southern land that bloodshed is a terrible thing, and that a slight imputation on a man's character, the hasty use of hot words and the high-tempered application of unwarranted epithets can never justify the taking of human life.

THE SOUTH AND FREE TRADE.

The Kentucky Election a Fair Notice That the Watterson Idea Cannot Prevail.

From the Nashville American, dem.

The election in Kentucky gives the democracy of the south fair warning. If ever a question had a fair trial, the Kentucky "idea" had in the late election. The Courier-Journal, a paper of wide circulation, edited by Mr. Watterson, whose ability is conceded, fathered it. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Beck, Joe Blackburn, W. C. P. Breckenridge and Phil Thompson, and one of the most popular men in the state, General Buckner, as the candidate, all turned in and the people gave them barbecues in all parts of the state; and yet the republicans, with an obscure man, came within a few thousand votes of carrying the state. About 45,000 was Governor Knott's majority. It is claimed that the gain in seventy-odd counties heard from is 325 votes to the county. It is admitted to be very large, and the explanation is the republicans were well organized and democrats stayed at home. This answer explains nothing. Let every democrat in the United States ask what caused a loss of 325 votes to the county in Kentucky. To say there is no cause for it or to say the democrats stayed at home is childish.

If the south means anything it means progress; it means diversified industries, and it means at all hazards and at any cost to have a better system of public schools. The issue made up in the south, between the Kentucky idea and the national democracy of an adjusted revenue tariff is one of life and death to the democracy. We do not propose to be offensive, but we propose to tell the plain truth. The men in Tennessee who believe in the Watterson-Kentucky idea are the drones in progress. If there is one of them that is turning his hand over in the way of building up new industries, we cannot put our finger on him. If there is a single live, wide-awake, progressive man, either in Tennessee or Alabama, engaged in making wealth by developing the south's resources, who believes in the Kentucky idea, we do not know him.

Believing, as they all do to a man, that the Watterson idea is death to the south, they are not going to aid in fastening it on the country. Mr. Cleve- Mr. Cleveland is a wonderfully popular man, but the south can't be carried even for him on the Kentucky idea. The people of the south are mostly democrats, but they will not cut their own throats The time has come when the south must speak.

The Glenn Bill.

From the New York Herald.

The Glenn bill, which passsd the Georgia house of representatives, has caused a great deal of hot-tempered discussion. The constitution of the state is opposed to the co-education of black and white children. All right. The people of Georgia are on the ground and ought to know what is for their best interest. If they see fit to afford educational facilities to colored children in one school and the same facilities for white children in another school, well and good. And if they decree white teachers shall teach white children and colored teachers shall teach colored children, nobody will shrug his shoulders. The object, which is to offer a good common school education to every child in the state, will be attained.

To enact a law, however, that the white teacher who admits to his class a colored boy or girl shall be punished in the chaingang for a period of twelve months, as related elsewhere, is decidedly drastic. That seems to be a pretty heavy penalty for a rather light offense. With a strong public opinion opposed to co-education such a desperate resort would seem to be hardly necessary.

Colonel Glenn probably had some motive in the introduction of the bill which is not visible to the naked eye. At any rate, he committed a grave blunder, which in this case is almost equal to a crime. The bill has gone to the senate and will be smothered there.

Rise Up, Blondes, and at Him.

From Mr. Finck's Forthcoming Book.

The skin of blondes, when exposed to the hot sun and raw weather, becomes red and inflamed, while a brunette's complexion becomes only a shade darker and perhaps handsomer. The brunettes thus have the advantage in the country where most of the love-making is done. A newspaper paragraph states that twenty-one men in Cincinnati who married red haired women were found to be color-blind. The scarcer blondes become the more they will be valued as curiosities. The last of them, should she fail to find a husband, would be able to command a handsome salary in a museum or as a comic opera singer.

An Easy Question.

From Harper's Weekly.

Sister Jones—"Brudder Lightfoot, what's de resin it's so much hotter in de summer dan it are in de winter?"

Brother Lightfoot—"History tells us, Sister Jones, dat it am owin' to de fact dat de nights am so short dat de sun, dat grate ball ob fire, don't hab time to cool off."

MORE OR LESS.

San Francisco Call: In most places in California land ceases to boom when the assessor heaves in sight.

Baltimore American: It looks very much as if Broker Ives had stepped upon a financial banana peel.

Pittsburg Chronicle: A school-teacher's switch should be a whalebone, of course. It makes the boys blubber.

Shoe and Leather Reporter: An up-country town is proud of a female blacksmith. We presume she began by shooing hens.

Duluth Paragrapher: American genius dates from way back. Even the mound builders displayed a good deal of injunkneuity.

Portland Argus: Jim-Jambs is the son of Jamboree. This the genealogist who have clinched the family tree declare to be a fact.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Now that Texas has gone "wet," a great many prohibition orators lately at work in that state have dried up.

Louisville Courier-Journal: American citizens who were on the eve of leaving for Texas to open new drug stores have begun to unpack.

Somerville Journal: Fifty thousand soldiers guard the railroad when the czar travels. But even this great army cannot keep off the train boy.

Bangor Commercial: Dog days are here. The dog that owns this one can have it, if he will only take it away with him, and no questions asked.

Arkansaw Traveller: The most cautious man we ever knew was the one who was afraid to buy a lead pencil for fear the lead did not reach clear through it.

Paris Gaulois: At a wedding dinner: The bride seems pensive. "Are you already thinking of divorce, my dear?" asks the groom jocularly. She naively, "Oh, not yet."

Boston Post: Information comes from New York that the torrid wave has been arrested. Some fool of a judge will be sure to grant a stay of proceedings and let it out on bail.

Washington Star: Another young Napoleon of finance has gone to the wall. Wall street is getting a little tired of this kind of Napoleon, and would like to try a Wellington or two for a change.

Norristown Herald: General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, has written a magazine article entitled "Alcohol in High Latitudes." "High" latitudes are generally seen where alcohol is found in large quantities.

Indianapolis News: George Washington, we are told by a current item, could not spell correctly. Taine says that Napoleon spoke French incorrectly. Grant did not write scholarly English, either. Hadn't we better close up the schools?

Yonkers Statesman: The Augusta Chronicle says the girls of that town "can take the shine off anything." We should like to have the Chronicle furnish us with the address of some girl who will contract to take the shine off our last winter's coat.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Separate Race Schools.

COLUMBUS, N. C., August 8.—Editors Constitution: As a northern traveler in the south permit me to say: Separate schools are usually provided at the north wherever there is a sufficient number of black scholars to make this practicable. In the northwestern states there are few if any exceptions to this rule, and there is no political discussion upon the subject. Blacks are usually as desirous for separate schools as whites. It affords the only possible opening for colored teachers, and the best good of both races is so plainly subserved by the separation that none with practical experience on the subject can defend mixed schools, excepting upon the broad ground that all distinctions should be obliterated and whites degraded that blacks may be elevated. In Kansas, wherever the colored population is sufficient, they have separate schools, first opened at Lawrence, "the citadel of freedom," and to the evident benefit of both races. A REPUBLICAN.

Dr. Briggs and the Galveston News.

The editorial paragraph in your yesterday's CONSTITUTION, entitled, "An Artful Dodger," does Rev. G. W. Briggs, editor of the Texas Christian Advocate, very great injustice. While in Texas I read the charge made by the Galveston News, the answer of the editor of the Advocate, the reply of the News and the Advocate's second answer. THE CONSTITUTION is out of the way when it convicts on exparte statements. There are over one hundred thousand Methodists who believe in Mr. Briggs, the editor of their church paper. And I am sure that the more than one hundred thousand men who voted prohibition August 4th will feel that THE CONSTITUTION has done a good man injustice. Having read the whole discussion between the two editors at the time in Texas, I am sure that Mr. Briggs never said what certain words were construed to mean, and that he never did or said anything that deserved a charge of falsehood. If THE CONSTITUTION had read the whole discussion, I know it would have been more careful. Allow me to add, if what some anti-prohibition papers in Texas say is true, there are few preachers left in that state worthy of any man's respect or confidence. Very respectfully,

A. G. HAYGOOD.

Oxford, Ga., August 9th, 1887.

About the Pistol Toters.

August 10.—Editors Constitution: I trust every citizen will support you most heartily in the position you have taken in regard to carrying concealed pistols. This is one lesson men should learn from the terrible affair in the Kimball house last Sunday evening. We can bring to mind many ifs and look for reasons and excuses pro and con, that might have prevented what happened. Every gentleman had a perfect right to do as he did do that day, and until the trouble began there was nothing in the least unbecoming to gentlemen. View it as you will from all its bearings, and the terrible fact remains that one of the best of men lost his life, one of the noblest women lost a husband, four lovely children a father and the city of Atlanta a citizen that she can ill afford to loose, because a pistol was brought into that room. Georgia is not a border state, neither is Atlanta a city without ample protection for all her citizens and visitors. What need, in this day of intelligence and refinement, for men to go armed? I hope, sir, you will not let this question drop until there is a law to punish every man who carries death dealing weapons without authority. J. F. LEWIS.

A Card From Captain Nelms.

ATLANTA, August 10, 1887.—Editors Constitution: A short while ago W. D. Grant, while testifying before the penitentiary committee, was reported as having said, that Principal Keeper Nelms was present at the transfer of his lease of convicts to the parties to whom he had made sale, and that he would not be positive but he thought Nelms was there in the interest of Joe Brown. To this statement I objected, not because I was reported as serving Joe Brown—for it has always been and will ever be a pleasure to me to be of service to him—but the interview as it was, credited to Mr. Grant, was calculated to leave the impression that the state's hired officer had deserted his post, and was lending his time and aid in helping one of the lessees. To this statement, I replied in a card dated August 8th. W. D. Grant, or Lessee Grant, said he did not intend to leave the impression that Keeper Nelms was there in the interest of anyone but the state. To his explanation I wish to say I cheerfully withdraw my answer to his first interview, for I have no desire to insult Lessee Grant, nor would I have mentioned his name but for the fact of his reported misrepresentation of me at the time and place before mentioned. Respectfully, JOHN W. NELMS.

Inspection of Railroad Employes.

Is it color blindness that causes accidents in the operative department of railroads? The writer of this article has gone practically through all the different classes as an operative on railroads, and asks who will bring before the interested public a record showing, since the beginning of running trains by steam power on railroads, where a single accident was the result of color blindness?

One of the greatest evils amongst employes on railroads is that folly 'drink whisky-blindness.' Another is that too little care has been taken by the chief departments of railroads in selection of their men and properly preparing them to fill important, responsible positions. A large portion of common sense well dealt out among the employes would reap a larger reward than most railroad officials are aware of. First, good mother wit is necessary; then comes the training up of these men, who from time to time are to be placed in charge of responsible positions, and would say that each road should make it the duty of a competent official of each department thereof to see that all employes that seem to have the proper natural development, be educated for such positions of trust, and when the time comes that a conductor or engineer is wanted that he be selected from the ranks. See to it that such an one is qualified by undergoing the necessary examination by such appointed officer of and by the railroad, who certainly will, after the examination, know whether or not such person is a proper and safe one to send out on a road in such capacity.

Now, as for legislation on such matters as are pending in the common-sense state of Georgia on color blindness, etc., in employes of railroads, let it be borne in mind that if men have to be examined, let it be done by a competent person, one who has served fully on railroads and is competent and worthy for such task, and try these men by the implements they work with in the service engaged, because it is known by the use of woolen yarns, shades, etc., many a good and faithful man, who has served many years without the smallest record against him for accident from any cause, has been dismissed from the service from defective means of in practice. Is this a proper manner to serve such persons? It is little less than criminal, and should be treated with more caution and equity.

Now, as to whisky-blindness. If the lawmakers of Georgia will insist in trying to bring about better things than in their judgment now is in practice, why not make it a penal offense for any employe to drink any intoxicants whatever, while in the employ of a railroad, unless he should first obtain from a proper official of the road a leave of absence, and having nothing to do, in any manner, as an employe, during such leave of absence.

Make it also an equal offense for any railroad official, knowingly, to allow any employe to go out on duty on the road while such employe is in any manner under the influence of drink. Make it a crime, too, for any employe who knows of any other employe to be in a state of intoxication while on duty, using any means to screen such an one from the knowledge of the officials of the road. Now, if it is thought to be worthy of consideration by our lawmakers, then we may find some better future results by their assistance to this end for the good of all concerned. INDEX.

Silly Sibilance.

From the Utica Herald.

Two Utica girls wasted precious hours composing the following sibilant story:

Sweet Sarah Sawyer's sickly sister Susan sat singing swiftly. Squire Samson Seward's son Sam strolled smoking, sorrowfully seeking sweet Susan. Suddenly spying sad Susan sitting singing, Sam slouched slowly, stealing sunflowers, scaring sweet Sarah. Susan starting, screeched: "Sam, stop stealing sunflowers; seek some stale sandwiches." Sam seized several, swallowed seven, sank slowly sighing "so sea sick." Sweet Sarah sauntered slowly. Seeing Sam so sea sick, said Sister Susan, "sprinkle some salts." She sprinkled some salts, singing sweet songs. Sam survived, squeezed Susan; she sobbed silently, Sam said. "Susan, stop sobbing!" She stopped, shivered, sneezed suddenly, so suddenly Sam shuddered. Somewhat startled, said Susan: "Sweet Sam, sing some sad Sankey Sunday-school songs." Sam sang successfully.

Too Accommodating.

From the Philadelphia News.

Bob Impulsive is a traveling salesman in the employ of Hood, Bonbright & Co. He is noted for the promptness and decision with which he always acts in cases of emergency. A few weeks ago while on his way to Pittsburg, the train stopped at Lancaster as usual. In the seat across the aisle sat a respectable, middle-aged man. As the train stopped the respectable man peered out of the window, and then made a sudden dart for the door of the car. He had scarcely passed out of sight before the energetic drummer noticed a gripsack and umbrella lying on the seat just vacated. The train started. Hastily concluding that the respectable man had left them in his hurry to get out of the car, the salesman rushed across the aisle and pitched umbrella and valise out of the window. A moment or two later the respectable man returned. He had only gone out to speak to a friend on the platform.

The Next Kentucky Legislature.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There will be seven republicans in the Kentucky senate this winter, two of whom hold over, while five are newly elected. In the house there are seventy democrats, twenty-six republicans, two labor union, one prohibitionist and one district to be heard from. There are enough republicans to give Billy Bradley a complimentary vote for United States senator, but not enough to do him any practical good.

CONVICT LEASE AGAIN.

What Substitute do the Enemies of the Present

SELF-SUSTAINING SYSTEM PROPOSE?

And How Much Will Their Substitute Cost the People—The Expense of the Old System, Etc.

In my communications published in your paper for the last two or three days, I have constantly inquired what substitute the enemies of the present system of leasing the convicts propose in its place when they tear down the present system. No one, so far as I have seen, has suggested any substitute that is at all plausible.

Under the present system, the criminals of Georgia are compelled to labor like other people for their living. The lease contracts makes the convicts self-sustaining, and pays into the treasury of Georgia a net balance of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. No tax payer in Georgia, therefore, pays anything for the confinement and punishment of the convicted criminals of the state who are sentenced to the penitentiary.

Prior to the war, the penitentiary, under the then system of walls, cells, and workshops, was a constant expense to the state, and taking the whole period from its organization down to the commencement of the war, it cost the tax payers of the state $219.00 a head for each convict that had been confined in the penitentiary. There were then but a small number, now there are over fifteen hundred. But let us say in round numbers, fifteen hundred. If we go back to the old system, with a large proportion of them ignorant negroes, in place of white men, who would be less expert in manufacturing; wagon making, blacksmithing, and so on, in the penitentiary, than white men, we would have to pay out at least as much as was formerly paid for each convict, and fifteen hundred convicts at $219.00 per convict, would be $328,000 to be appropriated on account of them.

Again, buy the land and build large houses, with walls and cells that would be comfortable, for fifteen hundred convicts, and construct workshops and the walls around the large grounds which would be necessary, and the outfit would probably cost one million dollars. What say the taxpayers to an appropriation of a million dollars, or even half a million dollars to build accommodations for convicts, and the appropriation of say three hundred thousand dollars or even one hundred thousand dollars a year for their support?

I know there are some patriotic orators who get their sympathies so enlisted for the murderers, thieves and cut-throats who are in the penitentiary, that they venture to say that the tax-payers care nothing about the money so relief can be granted to these convicts, who seem in their estimate to be a very oppressed class. What say the tax payers of the state about following the leadership of gentlemen who advocate such a line of conduct? Which is best, a million dollars appropriated as an outfit to start the new system, and three hundred thousand, or even one hundred thousand dollars a year, for their support, or the present system, where they are supported without expense to the state, and a net balance paid into the treasury every year? Impassioned orators who have great sympathy for convicted criminals, and who are not averse to holding office in connection with their sympathy, strive hard to convince the people that the present system should be changed. But they do not agree among themselves on the plan of building walls and cells and workshops. Some of them advocate turning them over to the counties to be worked on the roads. Now every reasonable man knows that from the scattered condition of the squads of convicts employed in that way, the counties could not build suitable stockades and houses to protect them from the weather and pay their board, clothing, guards, hospitals, etc., without an enormous expense, and that that plan is not practical; that nobody could make anything out of it unless it be persons who are speculating in real estate around our large cities, where money could be made by the county or city supporting the convicts and working them to lay out roads or new streets, which would raise the price of land ten fold or more in the neighborhood of the new streets and extensive grading. A few persons who might buy land, who are fortunate enough to have knowledge previously of the facts as to where a street was to be located, at low price, and sell it after the location at the high price, would be benefitted, but what good would this do to the mass of the taxpayers, and what good would it do the poor convicts? They certainly would not be any better treated while scattered about and worked on the roads, half their time in the weather unprotected, than they would in the present comfortable quarters provided for them by the lessees. They would still be in the chaingang and worked as chaingang convicts. There would then be no change in the present plan of punishment.

The present is the periodical storm which is gotten up at the capital, when politicians and aspirants get together, and their eloquence acts and re-acts upon each other; but the present representatives of the people, when they return home, will find the taxpayers as cool and unimpassioned as ever. Nine-tenths of the taxpayers, who never expect to be convicts, are satisfied with the present self-sustaining system, and they are not willing to tear it down and adopt an expensive system, that will cost them large amounts of money in its place, when it would be neither an improvement in the treatment of the convicts nor in any other way conducive to the public good. Let me again inquire, gentlemen, what plan do you propose to adopt for working convicts after you have destroyed the lease system? Will you attempt the old exploded idea of working them on plantations, or will you attempt to work them on county roads for the benefit of the few who may be interested in improving real estate in the location of the roads or streets, or will you build splendid walls and cells, and workshops for them, and learn them to be mechanics; or, if none of these, what other system will you adopt? Let us have your plans. The tax payers and public generally are entitled to know what they are, and after consulting your constituents on your plan, and telling them what it will cost, you will be better prepared to judge of their estimate of it, as they will testify to that estimate at the ballot box at the proper time.

But it is said some of the lessees have forfeited their interest by transferring it to others. This is not true under the law. But suppose it were true. Is it the interest of the state and the taxpayers to take advantage of the forfeiture and destroy the present system, and adopt one that is immensely expensive in its place? Or is it better to "let well enough alone," and let the persons to whom they have been transferred legally and properly retain control of them?

Hold the lessees to a strict compliance with their contracts with the state, and let the state comply with her contracts with them, and let the tax payers be relieved of the expense of maintaining the convicts out of their labor. In other words, let the convicts labor for themselves, and compel them to make their own living. This is what the farmers and steady old men of the country, wherever the question is presented to them, will say.

But, gentlemen, if you have any better plan tell us what it is, give us its workings in detail, and your estimate of the cost, then the people can judge.

LEX.

Sneering at Stanley.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Labouchere apparently, like Pooh-Bah "was born sneering," and if he cannot find some one who deserves such contemptuous attention he bestows it upon some one who does not merit it. Witness this quite uncalled for screed, anent the rumor, happily groundless, of Mr. H. M. Stanley's death. "I do not remember," remarks the genial editor of Truth, exactly what he went to Africa for; but no doubt the figure was quite respectable, for he was, (or, let me hope, is) sufficiently endowed with that 'proper pride' which prevents a man from undervaluieng himself. I forget how many people he has killed or caused to be killed in the course of the various explorations which he has 'run,' but the total will be found in his writings. As an advertiser, he stands somewhere between General Wolseley and the man who sells 'corn flour.' If he be dead he will probably be found to have left special directions that he should be cremated or disposed of in some other eccentric and striking fashion. If, on the other hand, he returns from his African expedition, he will certainly use 'Pears's soap for the hands and complexion, and prefer it to all others.'

Unlimited Possibilities.

From the Boston Courier.

"Do you call that whisky?" the customer asked, as he threw a dime on the bar, after draining his glass.

"I do," answered the bartender as he flipped the silver piece behind him.

"Then all I've got to say," said the customer as he wiped his mouth and prepared to walk out, "all I've got to say is that if Jay Gould watered his stock like that he would be worth fifteen million, billion, trillion more money than he is today."

It is the Right Way.

From the Providence Journal.

THE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, CONSTITUTION is using its influence in behalf of the coming exposition in the city, wherein it is as public-spirited and useful to the city and state as it is sagacious as a newspaper. It will identify itself with, and be sustained by Georgia.

Where Britons Foregather.

From the Boston Pilot.

There is one portion of the country and one only in which the English-born outnumber the Irish to an extent worth mentioning; and there, we confess, they are in the overwhelming majority. It is the territory of Utah, the moral plague-spot and cess-pool of the continent.

The Kentucky Tiger.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The democratic tiger, on a hot August day, may quietly slumber instead of tearing around, but those who go up to him know that the ninety-nine stripes around his tail are all there yet.

MR. VEAL IMPROVING,

But Not Well Enough Yet for a Preliminary Trial.

HIS ATTORNEYS ADVISE QUIETNESS.

Witnesses Begin to Appear Who Say That They Heard Three Shots—A Conspiracy Suggested.

Mr. Veal, the slayer of Mr. C. D. Horn, is still confined to his bed in the prison room on the second floor at police headquarters. He passed a quiet day yesterday, and last night felt much better than he has since the fatal affray at the Kimball.

Friends without number almost called to see him during the day.

Judge Dorsey and General Gartrell passed some time with the prisoner yesterday and gave him directions as to his future course in the case. The gentleman's head was much clearer than it has been since he was injured and his part of the conversation was carried without any trouble to himself. He is too weak still to leave his bed and may not be able to get out for two or three days yet. His physicians are giving him every possible care and are confident of a more rapid recovery from now on. The preliminary trial, of course, will be postponed until the prisoner is able to leave his room. Mr. Veal and his friends are now insisting that more than two shots were fired in the room and it is asserted that they will be able to establish the fact that another person in the room was armed.

The theory of two pistols which was fully discussed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION was freely talked of throughout the city yesterday, and today two factions fully organized are debating the story. Mr. Veal's friends say that he will have no trouble in showing that more than the two shots were fired, despite the positive statement of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fagin, Mr. Deas and others. They are now acquiring evidence upon that point, and yesterday secured two or three reputable witnesses who will, it is said, swear that three instead of two shots were fired. At the time the shooting occurred there were several young men in Durand's union depot restaurant, and by them the shots were heard. Some of them assert that three shots were fired. At one table Mr. Steve Hook, who stays in the union depot ticket office, was sitting, and by him the defense will attempt to establish the three shots. Mr. Branch, the night clerk at the restaurant, also heard the shots and says that there were three.

"But are you certain you heard them?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes; just as plain as I hear you talking."

"And you think that there were three shots?"

"Yes, I think there were three shots."

"But are you certain of it? Would you swear to it?"

"N-o—I—d-o-n-t thi-n-k I would swear positively to it. I believe I would almost be willing to do so, however."

"And you think there were more than two shots?"

"Well, Steve Hook was sitting over there at the table eating, and as the shots rang out, one after another so quick and fast, he said:

"There, that's three pistol shots over there in the Kimball."

"The others sitting at the table with Mr. Steve Hook said that they counted three shots."

It was currently rumored yisterday that Mr Veal's friends will attempt to show that there was a conspiracy against him. They say that he was induced to come to Atlanta by parties who knew that Mr. Venable wanted to meet him, and that all arrangements for the meeting had been perfected before Mr. Veal reached Atlanta.

TRIED AND BOUND OVER.

Bob Stevens Gets a Sentence—Three Arrests Made—Two Bundles Found.

Bob Stevens, the colored man who runs a billiard room on Decatur street was fined $300 in police court yesterday morning and required to give a $500 bond to the city court.

The prohibition law was the cause of Stevens's trouble.

Several weeks ago detectives made a case against Stevens. The case was called in police court and after two or three witnesses were examined a continuance was granted because one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution was absent. When the absent witness was secured the case was reopened, and the witness swore that he had purchased some whisky in a soda water bottle. Stevens denied the truth of the statement, and asked a continuance in order to give him an opportunity to impeach the witness. The opportunity was granted during the session of police court yesterday morning, but resulted disastrously for the defendant. Two of the witnesses by whom Stevens expected to impeach the witness when on the stand swore that they were present when the negro bought the whisky. This settled it and seeing that he was in the nine hole Stevens, with his attorney, Captain John Milledge, withdrew from the courtroom for a consultation. In a few minutes they returned and permission was asked to withdraw the plea of not guilty and submit a plea of guilty. Stevens then said:

"Since the witnesses brought the thing to my mind I now remember that I did have some whisky there in soda water bottles when the town went dry. I guess I must have sold him one and I throw myself on the mercy of the court."

Judge Anderson delivered a temperance lecture, and concluded by saying:

"Let the defendant pay a fine of $300 and give a bond to the city court in the sum of $500."

Stevens arranged the financial feature of the matter and was released.

Three Arrests Made.

Delia Stewart, charged with the larceny of five dollars, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant White.

F. Phillips, a Decatur street merchant, slapped a small boy yesterday. The boy's relatives swore out a warrant charging the merchant with assault and battery and he was arrested.

J. D. Clay is the name of a white man who is charged with vagrancy.

It Was No Good.

Jim Bone went into a Decatur street store yesterday and purchasing a pair of breeches, gave the clerk a Brunswick note. The worthlessness of the paper was ascertained after Bone left the store. He was followed, arrested and locked up, charged with cheating and swindling.

He Has Been Arrested.

The burglar who broke into Vernoy's store at the Bellwood crossing Sunday night has been arrested and jailed. He gives his name as Arthur McCombs and is about eight years of age.

Two Bundles Without Owners.

Two bundles are at the city prison awaiting an owner. The bundles were found by members of the police force. Persons who have lost dry goods can examine the packages by calling at police headquarters.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

The Montgomery colored baseball club came to Atlanta yesterday accompanied by a large crowd of colored people. This afternoon the club will play the Atlanta colored club at Athletic park. Thompson and Swift will do the battery work for the Atlantas, and Duncan and Patterson for the Montgomerys.

J. B. Hawthorne, the grandson of the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, died last night. The little fellow was about eight months old. He had been sick for some weeks and his death was expected. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. at Norcross.

A telegram, received by members of the family, states that Louis Rawson, who is sick in a New York hospital, was a little better yesterday, and the watchers by his bedside begin to have some slight hopes of his recovery.

The members of the Woman's Christian union will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. All friends of the order are invited to be present. Several interesting matters will be discussed.

Horace Towers, an uncle of Colonel John R Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, died Tuesday evening, at Kingston, Ga., of paralysis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The deceased was a prominent man in his section, highly esteemed, and his death was expected for some time.

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Again, buy the land and build large houses, with walls and cells that would be comfortable, for fifteen hundred convicts, and construct workshops and the walls around the large grounds which would be necessary, and the outfit would probably cost one million dollars. What say the taxpayers to an appropriation of a million dollars, or even half a million dollars to build accommodations for convicts, and the appropriation of say three hundred thousand dollars or even one hundred thousand dollars a year for their support?

I know there are some patriotic orators who get their sympathies so enlisted for the murderers, thieves and cut-throats who are in the penitentiary, that they venture to say that the tax-payers care nothing about the money so relief can be granted to these convicts, who seem in their estimate to be a very oppressed class. What say the tax payers of the state about following the leadership of gentlemen who advocate such a line of conduct? Which is best, a million dollars appropriated as an outfit to start the new system, and three hundred thousand, or even one hundred thousand dollars a year, for their support, or the present system, where they are supported without expense to the state, and a net balance paid into the treasury every year? Impassioned orators who have great sympathy for convicted criminals, and who are not averse to holding office in connection with their sympathy, strive hard to convince the people that the present system should be changed. But they do not agree among themselves on the plan of building walls and cells and workshops. Some of them advocate turning them over to the counties to be worked on the roads. Now every reasonable man knows that from the scattered condition of the squads of convicts employed in that way, the counties could not build suitable stockades and houses to protect them from the weather and pay their board, clothing, guards, hospitals, etc., without an enormous expense, and that that plan is not practical: that nobody could make anything out of it unless it be persons who are speculating in real estate around our large cities, where money could be made by the county or city supporting the convicts and working them to lay out roads or new streets, which would raise the price of land ten fold or more in the neighborhood of the new streets and extensive grading. A few persons who might buy land, who are fortunate enough to have knowledge previously of the fact as to where a street was to be located, at low price, and sell it after the location at the high price, would be benefitted, but what good would this do to the mass of the taxpayers, and what good would it do the poor convicts? They certainly would not be any better treated while scattered about and worked on the roads, half their time in the weather unprotected, than they would in the present comfortable quarters provided for them by the lessees. They would still be, in the chaingang and worked as chaingang convicts. There would then be no change in the present plan of punishment.

The present is the periodical storm which is gotten up at the capital, when politicians and aspirants get together, and their eloquence acts and re-acts upon each other; but the present representatives of the people, when they return home, will find the taxpayers as cool and unimpassioned as ever. Nine-tenths of the taxpayers, who never expect to be convicts, are satisfied with the present self-sustaining system, and they are not willing to tear it down and adopt an expensive system, that will cost them large amounts of money in its place, when it would be neither an improvement in the treatment of the convicts nor in any other way conducive to the public good. Let me again inquire, gentlemen, what plan do you propose to adopt for working convicts after you have destroyed the lease system? Will you attempt the old exploded idea of working them on plantations, or will you attempt to work them on county roads for the benefit of the few who may be interested in improving real estate in the location of the roads or streets, or will you build splendid walls and cells, and workshops for them, and learn them to be mechanics; or, if none of these, what other system will you adopt? Let us have your plans. The tax payers and public generally are entitled to know what they are, and after consulting your constituents on your plan, and telling them what it will cost, you will be better prepared to judge of their estimate of it, as they will testify to that estimate at the ballot box at the proper time.

But it is said some of the lessees have forfeited their interest by transferring it to others. This is not true under the law. But suppose it were true. Is it the interest of the state and the taxpayers to take advantage of the forfeiture and destroy the present system, and adopt one that is immensely expensive in its place? Or is it better to "let well enough alone," and let the persons to whom they have been transferred legally and properly retain control of them?

Hold the lessees to a strict compliance with their contracts with the state, and let the state comply with her contracts with them, and let the tax payers be relieved of the expense of maintaining the convicts out of their labor. In other words, let the convicts labor for themselves, and compel them to make their own living. This is what the farmers and steady old men of the country, wherever the question is presented to them, will say.

But, gentlemen, if you have any better plan tell us what it is, give us its workings in detail, and your estimate of the cost, then the people can judge.

LEX.

Sneering at Stanley.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Labouchere apparently, like Pooh-Bah "was born sneering," and if he cannot find some one who deserves such contemptuous attention he bestows it upon some one who does not merit it. Witness this quite uncalled for screed, anent the rumor, happily groundless, of Mr. H. M. Stanley's death. "I do not remember," remarks the genial editor of Truth, exactly what he went to Africa for; but no doubt the figure was quite respectable, for he was, (or, let me hope, is) sufficiently endowed with that 'proper pride' which prevents a man from undervalueing himself. I forget how many people he has killed or caused to be killed in the course of the various explorations which he has 'run,' but the total will be found in his writings. As an advertiser, he stands somewhere between General Wolseley and the man who sells 'corn flour.' If he be dead he will probably be found to have left special directions that he should be cremated or disposed of in some other eccentric and striking fashion. If, on the other hand, he returns from his African expedition, he will certainly use 'Pears's soap for the hands and complexion, and prefer it to all others.'"

Unlimited Possibilities.

From the Boston Courier.

"Do you call that whisky?" the customer asked, as he threw a dime on the bar, after draining his glass.

"I do," answered the bartender as he flipped the silver piece behind him.

"Then all I've got to say," said the customer as he wiped his mouth and prepared to walk out, "all I've got to say is that if Jay Gould watered his stock like that he would be worth fifteen million, billion, trillion more money than he is today."

It is the Right Way.

From the Providence Journal.

THE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, CONSTITUTION is using its influence in behalf of the coming exposition in the city, wherein it is as public-spirited and useful to the city and state as it is sagacious as a newspaper. It will identify itself with, and be sustained by Georgia.

Where Britons Foregather.

From the Boston Pilot.

There is one portion of the country and one only in which the English-born outnumber the Irish to an extent worth mentioning; and there, we confess, they are in the overwhelming majority. It is the territory of Utah, the moral plague-spot and cess-pool of the continent.

The Kentucky Tiger.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The democratic tiger, on a hot August day, may quietly slumber instead of tearing around, but those who go up to him know that the ninety-nine stripes around his tail are all there yet.

MR. VEAL IMPROVING,

But Not Well Enough Yet for a Preliminary Trial.

HIS ATTORNEYS ADVISE QUIETNESS.

Witnesses Begin to Appear Who Say That They Heard Three Shots—A Conspiracy Suggested.

Mr. Veal, the slayer of Mr. C. D. Horn, is still confined to his bed in the prison room on the second floor at police headquarters. He passed a quiet day yesterday, and last night felt much better than he has since the fatal affray at the Kimball.

Friends without number almost called to see him during the day.

Judge Dorsey and General Gartrell passed some time with the prisoner yesterday and gave him directions as to his future course in the case. The gentleman's head was much clearer than it has been since he was injured and his part of the conversation was carried without any trouble to himself. He is too weak still to leave his bed and may not be able to get out for two or three days yet. His physicians are giving him every possible care and are confident of a more rapid recovery from now on. The preliminary trial, of course, will be postponed until the prisoner is able to leave his room. Mr. Veal and his friends are now insisting that more than two shots were fired in the room and it is asserted that they will be able to establish the fact that another person in the room was armed.

The theory of two pistols which was fully discussed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION was freely talked of throughout the city yesterday, and today two factions fully organized are debating the story. Mr. Veal's friends say that he will have no trouble in showing that more than the two shots were fired, despite the positive statement of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fagin, Mr. Deas and others. They are now acquring evidence upon that point, and yesterday secured two or three reputable witnesses who will, it is said, swear that three instead of two shots were fired. At the time the shooting occurred there were several young men in Durand's union depot restaurant, and by them the shots were heard. Some of them assert that three shots were fired. At one table Mr. Steve Hook, who stays in the union depot ticket office, was sitting, and by him the defense will attempt to establish the three shots. Mr. Branch, the night clerk at the restaurant, also heard the shots and says that there were three.

"But are you certain you heard them?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes; just as plain as I hear you talking."

"And you think that there were three shots?"

"Yes, I think there were three shots."

"But are you certain of it? Would you swear to it?"

"N-o—I—d-o-n-t thi-n-k I would swear positively to it. I believe I would almost be willing to do so, however."

"And you think there were more than two shots?"

"Well, Steve Hook was sitting over there at the table eating, and as the shots rang out, one after another so quick and fast, he said:

"There, that's three pistol shots over there in the Kimball."

"The others sitting at the table with Mr. Steve Hook said that they counted three shots."

It was currently rumored yisterday that Mr Veal's friends will attempt to show that there was a conspiracy against him. They say that he was induced to come to Atlanta by parties who knew that Mr. Venable wanted to meet him, and that all arrangements for the meeting had been perfected before Mr. Veal reached Atlanta.

TRIED AND BOUND OVER.

Bob Stevens Gets a Sentence—Three Arrests Made—Two Bundles Found.

Bob Stevens, the colored man who runs a billiard room on Decatur street was fined $300 in police court yesterday morning and required to give a $500 bond to the city court.

The prohibition law was the cause of Stevens's trouble.

Several weeks ago detectives made a case against Stevens. The case was called in police court and after two or three witnesses were examined a continuance was granted because one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution was absent. When the absent witness was secured the case was reopened, and the witness swore that he had purchased some whisky in a soda water bottle. Stevens denied the truth of the statement, and asked a continuance in order to give him an opportunity to impeach the witness. The opportunity was granted during the session of police court yesterday morning, but resulted disastrously for the defendant. Two of the witnesses by whom Stevens expected to impeach the witness when on the stand swore that they were present when the negro bought the whisky. This settled it and seeing that he was in the nine hole Stevens, with his attorney, Captain John Milledge, withdrew from the courtroom for a consultation, In a few minutes they returned and permission was asked to withdraw the plea of not guilty and submit a plea of guilty. Stevens then said:

"Since the witnesses brought the thing to my mind I now remember that I did have some whisky there in soda water bottles when the town went dry. I guess I must have sold him one and I throw myself on the mercy of the court."

Judge Anderson delivered a temperance lecture, and concluded by saying:

"Let the defendant pay a fine of $300 and give a bond to the city court in the sum of $500."

Stevens arranged the financial feature of the matter and was released.

Three Arrests Made.

Delia Stewart, charged with the larceny of five dollars, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant White.

F. Phillips, a Decatur street merchant, slapped a small boy yesterday. The boy's relatives swore out a warrant charging the merchant with assault and battery and he was arrested.

J. D. Clay is the name of a white man who is charged with vagrancy.

It Was No Good.

Jim Bone went into a Decatur street store yesterday and purchasing a pair of breeches, gave the clerk a Brunswick note. The worthlessness of the paper was ascertained after Bone left the store. He was followed, arrested and locked up, charged with cheating and swindling.

He Has Been Arrested.

The burglar who broke into Vernoy's store at the Bellwood crossing Sunday night has been arrested and jailed. He gives his name as Arthur McCombs and is about eight years of age.

Two Bundles Without Owners.

Two bundles are at the city prison awaiting an owner. The bundles were found by members of the police force. Persons who have lost dry goods can examine the packages by calling at police headquarters.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

The Montgomery colored baseball club came to Atlanta yesterday accompanied by a large crowd of colored people. This afternoon the club will play the Atlanta colored club at Athletic park. Thompson and Swift will do the battery work for the Atlantas, and Duncan and Patterson for the Montgomerys.

J. B. Hawthorne, the grandson of the Rev J. B. Hawthorne, died last night. The little fellow was about eight months old. He had been sick for some weeks and his death was expected. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. at Norcross.

A telegram, received by members of the family, states that Louis Rawson, who is sick in a New York hospital, was a little better yesterday, and the watchers by his bedside begin to have some slight hopes of his recovery.

The members of the Woman's Christian union will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. All friends of the order are invited to be present. Several interesting matters will be discussed.

Horace Towers, an uncle of Colonel John R Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, died Tuesday evening, at Kingston, Ga., of paralysis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The deceased was a prominent man in his section, highly esteemed, and his death was expected for some time.

A BOOKKEEPER DISAPPEARS.

Thomas E. Little, Who Works for May's Mantel Works, Cannot Be Found.

The entire police department—detectives and all, is now making a vigorous search for Thomas E. Little, who has been bookkeeper for G. S. May & Co., the mantel manufacturers.

The bookkeeper's disappearace is quite mysterious.

Day before yesterday Little left the mill to go to his boarding house—the Hightower house. Soon after he left the mill he appeared at the house, but remained only a few minutes. Since then nothing has been heard of him. When Little left the mill he was expected to return before dinner, but did not. That evening his prolonged absence caused an investigation through which it was ascertained that he had not been at the boarding house since early in the morning, soon after he left the mill. Thinking that the bookkeeper might be out on business, the search was not continued further. That night he failed to show up, and early yesterday morning Mr. May called at police headquarters, and leaving a description of Little, asked—not for his arrest. but for information as to his whereabouts. Little is about forty-five years of age, five feet seven inches tall and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. He wore a mixed brown suite. His books are now being overhauled.

Mr. Little's friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

ITEMS FROM ROME.

Capture of a Burglar—The New Daily Newspaper.

ROME, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—About one o'clock this morning a negro was found secreted in the residence of Mr. L. Bowie. It is supposed he belongs to a gang of burglars now infesting the city. In the mayor's court, this morning, he was bound over to the superior court.

The capital stock of the new daily paper, twenty-five thousand dollars, has all been subscribed. It is expected that the first issue of the paper will appear by September 1st.

The Chief is Bounced.

OPELIKA, Ala., August 9.—[Special.]—The police board, at its meeting this afternoon, declared the offices of chief of police and all subordinates vacant, and held a new election. The patrolmen were re-elected, but they chopped off the official head of the chief, J. J. Yarbrough, and in his stead elected D. F. Carden. Carden has formerly held the same position under the predecessors of the present board, and is regarded as being a man especially fitted for the place. The proceedings are regarded favorably by many, while some opposition exists. It may be regarded as an honorable dismissal of the present incumbent. There was no reorganization of committees.

Briefs From Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 9.—[Special.]—Stockholders of the Birmingham and Northwestern railroad met here to-day, and re-organized the company. A board of directors was elected, and T. M. R. Talcott was elected president. Mr. Talcott is vice-president and general manager of the Mobile and Ohio road. The president was instructed to have surveys of the route made at once. The new road will run from this city to Corinth, Miss.

No decision has yet been rendered in the Age-Herald injunction suit.

He Knew It Would Rain.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I spent the fourth of July," said Sergeant McComb, "in a part of Illinois where the farmers haden't any rain for a month and were praying for it to come. I was in the house of one of these farmers, a strong believer in the efficacy of prayer, and he told me he though the Lord was sending them the drought to punish them for their wickedness. After dinner I went out into the woods and lay down under a tree. Pretty soon a big dead limb dropped off a tree close to my head. I had lived in the country long enough to know that was a good sign of approaching rain. Then in a little while more I heard a tree toad chirrup. Rain sign No. 2! Then I heard a rain crow caw and I sat up to listen. Sign No. 3! Presently I heard a locomotive whistle and the train rumble over a track I knew was fifteen miles away. Sign No. 4! I got up and went into the house and told my friend that I had been out praying for rain to come before night, and added that I was confident of getting what I wanted. He looked at me mournfully and said in a hopeless way that he guessed not. It wasn't for an irreligious man from St. Louis to come out there and outpray all the good people of that neighborhood. I took him out in the yard and showed him the clouds. 'Oh,' said he, with cheerfulness, 'that'll pass around us. We've had that to occur before.' But I made him make everything secure, and before long there came along a rain that would have drowned a man if he had been out in it. The farmer was in ecstacies and would have canonized me if he had known how. I left while my laurels were green, and I suppose my friend hasn't yet decided whether or not I possess supernatural powers."

Blown to the Floor in a Pile.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

Mr. Lewis Shiflet met with a very narrow escape from death on Monday evening about dark. He and family were sitting around the fireplace. He got his powder horn and flint and steel to strike a fire. He poured a little powder on a bunch of cotton and ignited it with the flint and steel. The cotton was probably a little damp and didn't burn quite as fast as Mr. Shiflet desired, so he raised his horn and began pouring powder on the fire. The consequence was precisely what might have been expected, as the fire flashed up the stream of powder into the horn exploding it with a deafening report that could be heard for a mile or more. The family were blown to the floor in a pile. Mr. Shiflet was badly burned on his left arm and slightly in the face. Mrs. Shiflet was struck on the shoulder by a chunk and badly burned and had a thumb knocked out of joint. The children received slight injuries, but fortunately none of the family were dangerously hurt. It made all of them sick for a while. Mr. Shiflet says he has done this trick hundreds of times, but stands ready to take a pledge to do it never again.

How Margaret Drew the Line.

Letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Our pantry is next to our kitchen, where Margaret received the visits of her Mickey. One evening I went down to the pantry for something, and while there was an involuntary eavesdropper on poor Margaret. She had confided to me only a few days before, that shortly after Lent we would have to look out for a new girl, and we consequently received Mickey with more good-will than before he had declared his intentions, although we were sorry to think we would lose Margaret. On the evening in question, Mickey was in the kitchen, where Margaret was finishing up her work. After the rumble of a gridiron falling to the floor had subsided, I heard the following dialogue:

"No, Mickey. No, you cannot."

"Ah, Maggie, dear, gi' me one kiss from those sweet lips."

"Mickey," replied Margaret, in a stern voice, "you must own the bowl before you claim the sugar."

I recommend Margaret's views to the serious consideration of young ladies who are unable to decide what is the proper conduct for engaged couples, without writing to the newspapers.

Butts County Is Wet.

From the Griffin, Ga., Sun.

Later returns from Butts county show that the election held last week resulted in defeat to the prohibitionists. The majority was only sixty. Two years ago, at an election held for the same purpose, the "wets" won by a majority of one hundeed and sixty. Thus it will be seen that the "drys" have made a clear gain of one hundred votes. We are sorry to hear of the defeat of the prohibitionists. It is safe to predict that at the next trial Butts will be numbered among the dry counties.

Sumter County's Big Snake.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

Louis Smith killed a monster rattlesnake at his home a mile from town a day or two since. It was nearly five feet in length and sported ten rattles, and was said by those who saw it to have been the prettiest specimen of its kind that they had ever seen.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after firts day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO ARRANGE DETAILS

Of the President's Visit to Atlanta and the Exposition.

THE OBJECT OF MR. GRADY'S TRIP

Good News from Talbot—The Most Splendid Collection of Agricultural and Horticultural Products Ever Seen.

It is sixty-four days from this morning (including Sundays) until the gates of the exposition are opened to the public.

Gone to see President Cleveland.

Mr. H. W. Grady left last night for Washington, where he goes at the request of President Cleveland to arrange the details for the president's visit to Atlanta. It will be remembered that the president has in accepting every invitation, deferred the matter of dates to his visit to Atlanta, the exact dates for which have not been fixed, but upon which all other dates depend. He accepted the Atlanta invitation first, and has accepted all other invitations contigent on this. Mr. Grady will spend Friday in Washington, and the entire route of the president will then be announced with exact dates for each place.

Good News from Talbot—What Mr. John B. Gorman Says.

The Hon. John B. Gorman writes as follows:

MR. H. W. GRADY:—Passing through Canton, I desire to say that we have exhibited for ten years, the county resources of Talbot, but we shall have at the Piedmont exposition the most splendid collection of agricultural and horticultural products ever seen in the south. For quality, size and character, it will be the most instructive, and comprehensive, embracing every variety of cereal and grain plants and fibre indigenous or cultivated in our climate. We are determined to carry off the banner, and the county that takes it away from us will have to make a show. We are organizing and rapidly getting into shape our exhibit, and we hereby ask the usual space allotted to other counties.

Hurrah for the Piedmont exposition. Our people are coming literally en masse.

JOHN B. GORMAN,
President Talbot county Agricultural Society.

We have made big room for Talbot and will be glad to welcome her. Few men have done more for Georgia than John B. Gorman, and a better man to lead the forces of old Talbot could not be found.

Reunion First Georgia.

Mr. Harry Krouse has called the reunion of the First Georgia regiment, which was recently postponed, to take place in Atlanta at the Piedmont exposition. The directors of the exposition will do everything in their power to make it pleasant for the gallant veterans, and it is safe to predict that the occasion will be one of rare interest and enjoyment.

Work for the Chamber of Commerce.

From the Birmingham Herald.

The chamber of commerce has now been organized nearly three months. During the first two weeks of its existence it raised a fund for the entertainment of the visiting newspaper men at the annual meeting of the Alabama Press association, which gained for Birmingham a name for hospitality as celebrated as that which it enjoys for thrift, enterprise and progress. Individual effort staggered in its effort to secure thousands of dollars for a gala day. Yet the chamber of commerce, solidifying the potentialities of the magic city secured the necessary funds in twenty-four hours. Glory enough for a day. Its slumbering powers have since lain dormant. No occasion has arisen for its unified, focalized energy in any labor for the public good until now, and now it will not be wanting in the exercise of that vigilance and enterprise which have stamped "success" on every reaching out for empire, wealth and population.

The Piedmont fair at Atlanta is developing into a great southern exposition. The world and his wife will be present to behold the varied products of fertile fields, the marvelous display of wooden fibres, ores from exhaustless hills of iron and coal, and all that modern apparatus and American ingenuity can fashion out of them. The president and his lovely wife will be another lodestone to draw thousands upon thousands of patriotic men and women to grasp the hand of a democratic president who in acts has emphasized his words, "Public office is a public trust."

Birmingham must have an exhibit there—not only its people, in each one's special art or labor, but the Birmingham district, as a unity, must have something there, to be seen of all men, which will be the reflex of our furnace fires, shadows of our splendid buildings, echoes from our ringing factories, whispers from our homes on hill and dale, where children's happy voices chime as treble notes in the grand chorus of a busy city's life. Birmingham can make such a display; it will bring multitudes, who will be staggered by surprise, beholding what the "Magic City" is. Let this engine of mighty force, the chamber of commerce, again open its valves and pull Birmingham higher up the hill of universal prominence and power.

PERSONAL.

DR. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 32½ Whitehall tf

MR. SID PHELAN has gone to New York city on business.

MR. CHARLES A. PRINCE, of New Orleans, is in Atlanta.

STOP at Arlington Hotel, Gainesville, Ga. First-class in every particular. t th

MR. G. T. ROWLAND has gone to southwest Georgia to enjoy a few days rest in the country.

GO TO Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta street, for he finest picture frames in the city. tue thu sat

HARRY LYNAM, railroad ticket broker and ocean steamship agent, 30 Wall st., opposite car shed. d3m

MRS. JANE C. PATTERSON, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jordan, on Smith street.

MRS. W. P. CRAWFORD, of Columbia county, Ga., is at the Kimball, guest of her sister, Mrs. Hugh H. Colquitt.

MISS ADA CUNNINGHAM, of LaGrange, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George B. Forbes, at 188 Capitol avenue.

COUNCILMAN BEUTELL was out yesterday for the first time since being subjected to the painful surgical operation.

MRS. JOHN LAMON, of Columbus, and Mrs. John Sheridan, of Macon, are visiting Mrs. John Welch, 319 Luckie street.

MRS. J. L. BYINGTON and MRS. W. E. Collier and family are the guests of Mrs. G. W. Byington, 25 East Pine street.

COLONEL ROBERT GUINN, of the Conyers Weekly, passed through the city yesterday on his return from the agricultural convention at Canton.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: H Waterman, Hawkinsville, Ga; H Yancey, Rome, Ga; B Pfeiffer, Sylnoea, Ga; C Y Henderson, Ga; R A Howard, Anniston, Ga; G H Tanner, Ga, Close, New York; S B Webb, Ga; G B Banlos, Ga; C Eddburn, Ga; C Brand Midville, Ga; S M Robinson, Midville, Georgia; J R Shannon, Charlotte, N C; Mrs J M Stalse Florida and J M Stalse, Jr; A L Kontz, La; J Martin, Cincinnati, O; R O Lovett, Ga; W L Vangheim, Ga; L A Bellerman, N Y; J Hightower, Valdosta, Ga; T S Lewis, Atlanta, Ga; H Lewis, Atlanta, Ga; L B Rone, Atlanta, Ga; H H Way, Savannah, Georgia; T H Potter, Statesboro, Georgia; Charles M Roberts, Atlan; T W Baxter, Atlanta; C A Turner, Ruitman, Ga; H M Collingheim, Atlanta; G H Tanner, Atlanta; H C Hill and wife, Monticello, Georgia; D McMillen, Springfield, Ohio; A H Powell, Dayton, O; Y J Beale, Kansas City, Mo; P Lippman, Macon, Ga; J P Beckwith and wife, Jacksonville, Fla; George D Whitson, Cincinnati, O; J M Shuber, Maysville, Ga; D P Root, Georgia; V L Starr, New York; B J Brockman, G H Warring, J L Flemming, N T McGuire, G Spith, Georgia; Robert A Nesbit, J E Bally, Macon, Ga; Dr Fleetwood, William Brown, Hawkinsville, Ga; J G McCall, Quitman, Ga; E C Jones, Baker county, Ga; G E Drednich, H Atkins, Georgia; R J Guinn, Conyers, Ga; F P Owen, Lynchburg; J W Barn, John Brady, Thos J Smith, Jones county, Ga; John McRae, McVille, Ga; H L Shiple, Conyers, Ga; W H McCrary, R M Murphy, Charles R McCrary, Ellaville, Ga; G E Thomas, Jr, Columbus, Ga; E C Greer, Macon, Ga; O N Dana, Macon, Ga; J N Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia; J B Johnson, Georgia; D K Buttler, T K Butler, Camilla, Ga.; H M Michall, Basnesville, Georgia; Colonel George T Fry, city; E G Simmons, Georgia; Miss Lula Corbett, H C Oswalk, George M Ebinheart, Montgomery, Ala; Miss Mary Jackson, Baltimore, Md; J B Colman, C Jones, W R Red, Alabama; C S Thomas, Georgia; C S Bondurant, Thomasville, Ga; William Falcom, Savannah, Ga; R. F. Pullen, Alabama; Gus Daniel, Savannah, Ga; W M. Hammond, Miss Bessie Jordan, W M Hammond, Jr; Thomasville, Ga; Miles D Barron, E F Terry, Washington, D C; R W Milner and wife, South Carolina, Thomas Gardner, Georgia; R E Binson, Macon, Ga.

AT THE KIMBALL: Charles W Dawsing, Chattanooga, Tenn; D D Kuby, Salem, O; John D Bradford, Atlanta, Ga; J H Warner, Tenn; W T Green, Chattanooga, Tenn; C H Nachman, Baltimore; B M Hood and wife, Nashville; Bernard Schiff, New York; F D Bradley, Cincinnati; J C Carpenter, Va; J S Alarren, Savannah; Spencer H Gale, N Y; E D Herring, Phila; G W Collins, Lithonia, Ga; J A Devall, Philadelphia, Pa; C D Hill, Atlanta, Ga; Mr and Mrs A L Fullerton, Miss A Emery, Augusta, Ga; Seaborn Reese, Sparta, Ga; Jos A McEveyer, Macon, Ga; Robert L Rodgers and wife, West End, Atlanta; J G Truitt, LaGrange, Ga; E M Wheat, Columbus, Ga; A Barrett, Ga; Porter Warner, Chattanooga, Tenn; Edwin Warner, Nashville, Tenn; T D Owsley, Chicago; Alex S Hopkins, C F Barth, Atlanta; Eb T Williams, Augusta, Ga; Frank Sims, city; A L Hopkins, city; S H Lewis, New York; W B Hammond, Griffin, Ga; D A Jewell, Jewells, Ga; W L L Bowen, Jewells, Ga; Joe Renfroe, Opelika, Ala; Huse Boyd, Opelika, Ala; C R Russell, Columbus, Ga; C R Russell, Jr, Columbus, Ga; Robert Smith, Selma, Ala; Ernest Arcodi, Selma, Ala; James Carnell, Ormond, Fla; M V Moore, North Carolina; W T Greer, Tennessee; T S Hopkins, Thomasville, Ga; Ulman Cohen, Savannah, Ga; C A Peace, Ireland Chas B Walker, city; J D McNeal, Cin; J T McCane, Cin; D H Buchanan, Birmingham, Ala; F B Exley, Mrs J N Exley, Miss Milla Morgan, Savannah, Ga; Bolling Whitfield, Brunswick, Ga; Shelby Compton, Columbus, Ga; Lou Miller, Baltimore; E L Long; Cin; L Johnson, Graham, Ga; C H Joyce, Phila, P. S. Gilmore, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Wilson Ouiti, O.; J. V. Jackson, Georgia; George H. Keeler, Tate, Ga.; E. C. Ramsey, Milledgeville; H. R. Brown, Macon, Ga.; F. A. Barrall, Baltimore, Md.; T. M. Holmes, Rome, Ga.; Ben. Millikin, Jesup; Ga.; Roland B. Hall, Macon, Ga.; Orlever Hardy, Columbia, Ga.; M. J. Mauch, Columbia.; W. J. Northen, Sparta, Ga.; M. R. Hudson, Ealonton, Ga.; J. H. Turner, Memphis, Tenn.; Clark Green, Macon, Ga., J E Jones, Macon; L M Felton, Marshallville, Ga; S A Gray, Waynesboro, Ga; A O Bacon, Macon; A Illges and wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Columbus; S C Caldwell, Rome, Ga; W G McCorreston, Chicago; Mrs. J M Turner and daughter, Monroe, Ga; E G Roberts and wife, Miss Josephine Noble, Anniston, Ala; J A Dewar, Nelson, Ga; W J Hobbs' Jacksonville, Fla; A W VanHoose, Gainesville; Georgia; H C Glenn, Atlanta, Ga; T J Smith, Ga, J S Springs and wife, Miss Mary H Hyman, Salem, N C; Cal Jaques, Philadelphia, Pa; Jacob Snyder, Akron, O; P W Meldrim and wife, Savannah, Ga; A A DeLoach, city; W B Randolph, Orlando, Fla; Louis M Cooper, Opelika, Ala.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Scores by Innings, Batteries, Errors and Basehits.

AT BALTIMORE.

Metropolitan..........2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—5
Baltimore..............0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2—6

Base hits—Baltimore 10, Metropolitan 12. Errors Baltimore 1, Metropolitan 1.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn..............2 0 3 0 2 5 0 1 0—13
Athletic...............1 0 4 0 0 1 4 0 0—10

Base hits—Brooklyn 12; Athletic 17. Errors—Brooklyn 5; Athletic 6.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg..............0 0 3 2 0 1 1 0 0—7
Boston.................0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Pittsburg 17; Boston 9. Errors—Pittsburg 3; Boston 1. Batteries—McCormick and Miller; Conway and Tate.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis..........3 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 3—10
New York..............0 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 2—7

Base hits—Indianapolis 15; New York 8. Errors—Indianapolis 3; New York 5. Batteries—Leitner and Hackett, George and Ewing.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis..............2 1 3 2 0 4 0 0 0—12
Cleveland.............0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis 19; Cleveland 9. Errors—St. Louis 2; Cleveland 2.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit................1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—4
Washington...........4 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—9

Base hits—Detroit 9; Washington 13. Errors—Detroit 3; Washington 2. Batteries—Conway and Bennett, Whitney, Gillan and Mack.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago................0 4 3 0 3 2 1 1 *—14
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Chicago 17; Philadelphia 6. Errors—Chicago 8; Philadelphia 9. Batteries—Clarkson and Flint; Buffington, Casey, Fogarty and McGuire.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville.............0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 1—5
Cincinnati............2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Louisville 11; Cincinnati 3. Errors—Louisville 2; Cincinnati 0.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 10.—Weather fine and track excellent; attendance fair.

First race, mile and seventy yards, Alaric won, Gallatin second, Miss Motley third. Time, 1:49.

Second race, one mile, Romp won, Lewis Clark second, Percy third. Time, 1:47½.

Third race, mile and a quarter, Ten-Strike won, Binnette second, Harry Russell third.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Fred B. won, Broughton second, Unique third. Time, 1:13.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Mattie Louraine won, Quotation second, Irma H. third. Time, 1:03¼.

The Irex Won.

LONDON, August 10.—The judges of the jubilee race have decided that Irex was the winner.

Knocked a Slanderer Down.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

A party who has been stopping in the city for several weeks entered the store of one of our merchants yesterday afternoon and without the slightest provocation began maligning the young ladies of Americus in the most shameful manner possible. The merchant, who is the father of several daughters, bid the slanderer cease his vile utterances, and upon his refusing to do so, promptly knocked him down, thereby serving him exactly right.

Money in Watermelons,

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

The watermelon season is about over in southwest Georgia, those now shipped being very small and inferior in quality. It has been very clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that there is big money in the business, and in all probability the acreage will be largely increased next year.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol nrm d&w

RAILROADS.

SUMMER TRIPS.

GO EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL northern route. Only line with through sleepers from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping car line to Boston and nine hours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address
J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Rules of the R. R. Commission.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM Circular No. 82, recently adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which comprises all the Revised Tariffs, Classification of the commission applicable to all the companies doing business in Georgia. It also contains the law establishing the Commission, as well extra acts from the Code, showing shippers and patrons their rights. A revised

TABLE OF DISTANCE

of all the roads is also included. From this pamphlet, which contains

FORTY PAGES,

parties can ascertain what each road is entitled to charge for the transportation of any article of freight.

Sent Postpaid to any address upon receipt of 10 Cents. Address,
THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.
Atlanta.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TRADE MARK

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

JEWELERS.

DIAMONDS
FINE
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS
Largest Stock.
Newest Styles,
And Lowest Prices.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHARLESTON LINE
Fast Freight Schedule
—VIA—
Georgia and South Carolina Railroads
—LEAVE—

New York 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m. (62 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

—ARRIVE—

Atlanta 6 15 a. m.	Time,	87	hrs.	15	min.
Athens 12 35 p. m.	"	93	"	35	"
Macon 6 40 a. m.	"	87	"	35	"
Milledgeville	"	87	"	12	"
Gainesville 8 25 p. m.	"	101	"	25	"
Chattanooga 7 20 p. m.	"	100	"	20	"
Rome 5 10 p. m.	"	98	"	10	"
Nashville 11 55 a. m.	"	116	"	55	"
Montgomery 8 10 p. m.	"	100	"	30	"

STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.
Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday.
Leaves Charleston for New York and East, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

"Seminole" and "Cherokee."

than which there are none finer on Atlanticthe Coast.

Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line.
S. B. PICKENS, G. F. A.
S. C. R'wy, Charleston, S. C.
E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A.
Ga. R. R., Augusta, Ga.

Agents of This Line Are:

W. H. Rhett, 317 Broadway, New York City.
D. D. C. Mink, 12 South Wharves, Phila. Pa.
A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 35 Broadway, New York City.
W. A. Courtney, Jas. Adger & Co. Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
S. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R. R. Atlanta, Ga. june 11 1m on ed pg

Cotton Machinery
FOR SALE.

THE MACHINEY OF A SIX THOUSAND spindle spinning mill, consisting of Openers, Cards, Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames, Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first-class condition. For particulars apply to
PAWTUCKET THREAD CO.,
Providence, R. I.
Or C. R. MAKEPEACE,
Mill Engineer, Providence, R. I.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

ROME & CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Rome, Ga., December 26, 1886.

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome	....	....
East Rome	7 00 am	3 00 pm
Holmes	7 05 am	3 05 pm
Holders	7 16 am	3 16 pm
Chambers	7 27 am	3 27 pm
New Bethel	7 41 am	3 41 pm
Summit	7 52 am	3 52 pm
Brooks	8 00 am	4 00 pm
Lake Creek	8 05 am	4 05 pm
Dyars	8 18 am	4 18 pm
Cedartown	8 40 am	4 40 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	9 20 am	5 20 pm
Dyars	9 38 am	5 38 pm
Lake Creek	9 51 am	5 51 pm
Brooks	9 56 am	5 56 pm
Summit	10 04 am	6 04 pm
New Bethel	10 11 am	6 11 pm
Chambers	10 23 am	6 23 pm
Holders	10 36 am	6 36 pm
Holmes	10 47 am	6 47 pm
East Rome	11 00 am	7 00 pm
Rome		

Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the E. T., V. & G. R. R. at Rome.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.
F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect July 24, 1887.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 54 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	10 00 p m	6 50 a m
Arrive Newnan	2 47 p m	12 08 a m	8 00 a m
" LaGrange	4 00 p m	1 55 a m	8 55 a m
" West Point	4 25 p m	2 42 a m	9 18 a m
" Opelika	5 10 p m	3 48 a m	9 58 a m
Arrive Columbus	6 20 p m	11 07 a m	11 07 a m
Arrive Montgomery	7 15 p m	7 00 a m	12 10 a m
Arrive Pensacola	5 00 p m	2 00 a m	....
Arrive Mobile	2 15 a m	1 50 a m	....
Arrive New Orleans	7 20 a m	7 20 p m	....
Arrive Houston, Tex	9 40 p m	9 20 a m	....

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT VIA AKRON AND Q. & C. ROUTE.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 a m	This train connects at Selma for points on Ala. C. road, and at Akron for all points on Q. & C. road
Arrive Montgomery	12 10 p m	
" Selma	4 08 p m	
" Akron	7 20 p m	
" Meridian	11 00 p m	
" Vicksburg	6 25 a m	
" Shreveport	3 45 p m	

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.

Down		Up
4 55 p m	Leave Atlanta—Arrive.	9 15 a m
8 00 p m	Arrive LaGrrange—Leave,	6 15 a m

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 55 Daily
Leave New Orleans	8 10 p m	8 05 a m	Fast Train
" Mobile	1 00 a m	1 25 p m	
" Pensacola	10 20 p m	1 05 p m	
" Selma		3 30 p m	10 14 a m
" Montgomery	7 52 a m	8 15 p m	12 30 p m
" Columbus	8 40 a m	1 25 p m	1 25 p m
" Opelika	10 05 a m	12 02 a m	2 30 p m
" West Point	10 45 a m	1 13 a m	3 10 p m
" LaGrange	11 11 a m	2 05 a m	3 34 p m
" Newnan	12 08 p m	3 58 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	1 25 p m	6 10 a m	5 45 p m

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Montgomery and Washington.

Trains 54 and 55 run solid without change between Atlanta and Columbus.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CECIL GABBETT, Gen. Manager,
Montgomery, Ala.
A. J. ORME, Gen'l Agt.,
C. W. CHEARS, D. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGI MIDLAND & GULF R. R.

SHORT LINE TO COLUMBUS & WARM SPRINGS.

Time table in effect July 10th, and until further notice.

NORTH.		
Leave Columbus	7 20 am	3 10 pm
Arrive at Warm Springs	9 16 am	5 43 pm
" Griffin	10 56 am	8 10 pm
" Atlanta, C. R. R.	1 05 pm	....
" Macon, C. R. R.	5 40 pm	10 46 pm
" Savannah, C. R. R.	....	6 15 am
SOUTH.		
Leave Savannah, C. R. R.	7 10 am	....
" Atlanta, C. R. R.	2 00 pm	....
" Macon, C. R. R.	2 00 pm	....
" Griffin	4 10 pm	4 50 am
Arrive at Warm Springs	5 49 pm	7 08 am
" Columbus	7 45 pm	9 50 am

M. E. GRAY, Superintendent.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—

The following time card in effect Sunday, May 1, 1887.

NORTHBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	7 50 a m
Arrive Dalton	11 40 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 00 p m
Stops at all important stations.	
No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 34 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	7 05 p m
No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.	
Leave Atlanta	3 45 p m
Arrive Rome	6 59 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.	
No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday	
Leave Atlanta	4 40 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 39 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.	
No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	11 00 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 37 a m
No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	5 50 p m
Arrive Dalton	9 53 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	11 35 p m
Stops at all important stations when signaled.	
No. 21 DALTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.	
Leave Dalton	6 25 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	8 00 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 3 has parlor cars, daily, Atlanta to Nashville without change.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Chattanooga without change and without extra charge.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie, and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.	
Leave Chattanooga	8 05 a m
Leave Dalton	9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 4[illegible] p m
Stops at all important way stations.	
No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Chattanooga	1 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta	6 35 p m
No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Chattanooga	1 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 30 a m
Stops at all important way stations.	
No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.	
Leave Chattanooga	9 05 p m
Arrive Atlanta	2 23 a m
No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.	
Leave Rome	7 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.	
No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday	
Leave Marietta	7 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 00 a m
No. 22 DALTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.	
Leave Chattanooga	5 25 p m
Arrive Dalton	7 10 p m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, daily, Chattanooga to Jacksonville without change and without extra charge.

No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Chattanooga to Atlanta.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta and through day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 2 has parlor cars, daily, Nashville to Atlanta.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

R. A. ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.
JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis......7 15 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis......3 30 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis......1 00 a m
*No. 13—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Memphis......6 50 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 05 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......5 45 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 05 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......10 15 p m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York......6 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*......7 15 a m	To Savannah*......6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..7 45 a m	To Macon*......8 30 a m
" Bar'sville‡..9 50 a m	To Hapeville†......12 01 p m
" Macon*......1 05 p m	To Macon*......2 00 p m
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Barnesville‡......3 00 p m
" Sav'h*......5 40 p m	To Barnesville†......6 00 p m
" Macon*......9 40 p m	To Savannah*......6 50 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*......2 23 a m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*......6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 40 p m
" Marietta......8 00 a m	To Rome......3 45 p m
" Rome......11 05 a m	To Marietta......4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*......1 44 p m	To Chattanooga*..5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*......6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 00 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..6 10 a m	To Montgomery*..1 20 p m
" LaGrange*..9 15 a m	To LaGrange*......4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*..1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*..10 00 p m
" Akron and Col'mb's*..5 45 p m	To Akron and Columbus*...6 50 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*......6 40 a m	To Augusta*......8 00 a m
" Covington*..7 55 a m	To Decatur......9 00 a m
" Decatur......10 15 a m	To Clarkston......12 10 p m
" Augusta*......1 00 p m	To Augusta*......2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington......6 10 p m
" Augusta*......5 45 p m	To Augusta*......7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula......8 25 pm	*To Charlotte......7 40 pm
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	*To Lula......4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte......6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 40 a m	*To Starkville......8 15 am
From Tallapoosa..9 00 a m	To Tallapoosa......5 00 pm
*From Starkville..5 41 p m	*To Birmingham*..9 50 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING COMPANY

Do a general banking business, receive deposits and allow

4 Per Cent Per Annum Interest if Left 90 Days.

Acceptable accounts solicited. State charter subjects the

Individual Property of Stockholders for the Debts of the Bank.

1st c 6p

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

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Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 10, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga. 4½ 20 year	104	105½
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	—
Ga. 7s, gold	106½	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	104	—
Savannah 5s	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	111	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	119	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	—
Atl'ta 6s, L D	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D	100	105
Atlanta 5s	104	105
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	113	—
Macon 6s	111	—
Columbus 5s	98	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	—
B'k State Ga	140	—
Gate City Nat	140	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 2897	107	—
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
A. & C. 1st	113	—
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	105	107
do. 2d	110	112
Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	106½	107½
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Gif 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	197	199
At. & Char	80	—
Southwest'n	128	130
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	118	120
Central deb	100	101
Aug. & Sav	125	130
A. & W. Pt	110	112
do. deb	101	103
C., C. & A	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The stock market during most of the day was even duller than yesterday, though comparative activity at the end of the day ran the total up beyond that of yesterday. All eyes were turned to Washington to see the outcome of the bond offerings, and as most of the operators on the street were impressed with the idea that offerings would be quite liberal a moderate buying movement marked the forenoon's trading, but when it became evident that the amounts offered were not up to expectation a reaction of small dimensions followed. Purchases by London aided the early advance but reports of damage to the corn crop had a depressing effect. Much less attention was given to telegraph and Ives matters, though in regard to the former many stories were afloat. One hundred shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton were sold at fifty today against par yesterday. New England was very prominent and there was much less unfavorable rumors in regard to it. St. Paul was the most active and traders were free sellers for a time. The remainder of the list were quiet and call for no comment. The opening was decidedly strong with most of the stocks from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent higher than on yesterday evening. Trading was quiet and soon became very dull, except for New England, Reading and St. Paul. Fluctuations were confined within very narrow limits, and trading, beyond spurts in New England, was entirely devoid of interest. Prices sagged and recovered alternately during the greatest part of the day, but the afternoon's decline was of more importance, though generally confined to fractions. There was a partial reaction in the last hour, and the close was dull but steady to firm close to the opening figures. Total sales 209,000 shares. Most of the active list is higher, though advances are for fractious only.

Exchange dull but steady at 482½@485. Money easy at 3@5, closing offered at 3. Subtreasury balances: Coin, $134,176,000; currency, $12,938,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 127⅛; 4½s 110⅛. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104	N. O. Pac. 1st	81
do. Class B 5s	112	N. Y. Central	108
Ga. 7s mortgage	108	Norfolk & W'n pre	43¾
N. C. 6s	123	Northern Pacific	29⅜
do. 4s	97	do. preferred	55¾
S. C. con. Bsown	105	Pacific Mail	39½
Tenn. settlement 6s	70	Reading	55⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Allegheny	10
Virginia consols	45	Richmond & Dan	150
Chesap'ke & Ohio	6	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	28
Chicago & N. W	114½	Rock Island	125½
do. preferred	145	St. Paul	81⅜
Del. & Lack	130⅛	do. preferred	119½
Erie	30¼	Texas Pacific	27½
East Tenn., new	12½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33¼
Lake Shore	92⅞	Union Pacific	55¼
L. & N	61⅝	N. J. Central	74¼
Memphis & Char	55	Missouri Pacific	98⅞
Mobile & Ohio	13	Western Union	74
N. & C	80	Cotton oil trust cest	34⅜

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 10, 1887.

Net receipts for 4 days 5,037 bales, against 4,007 bales last year; exports 11,776 bales; last year 12,245 bales; stock —— bales; last year 206,766 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
August	9.69@......	9.57@ 9.58
September	9.36@......	9.29@ 9.30
October	9.28@......	9.20@ 9.21
November	9.22@......	9.16@......
December	9.22@......	9.15@ 9.16
Janaury	9.25@ 9.26	9.19@ 9.20
February	9.32@ 9.33	9.26@ 9.27
March	9.38@......	9.33@ 9.34
April	9.45@......	9.40@ 9.41
May	9.51@ 9.51	9.47@ 9.49

Closed steady; sales 63,400 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	—
Air-line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	—
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
Total	1
Receipts previously	122,833
Total	122,834
Stock September 1	2,506
Grand total	125,340

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped today	
Shipped previously	111,438
Taken by local spinners	13,595
Total	125,033
Stock on hand	307

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	1
Same time last year	23
Showing a decrease of	22
Receipts since September 1	122,834
Same time last year	161,424
Showing a decrease of	38,590

NEW YORK, August 10—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: With some irregularity at times the prevailing general course of the market has been toward an easier basis. Private crop accounts have improved somewhat, and, the report from the agricultural bureau proving quite favorable, there seemed to be a want of confidence with some inclination at times to crowd the market. Offerings, however, found a pretty good sale at a shrinkage of 5@7 points; and, while the local feeling is, on the whole, bearish, it does not as yet assumed a radical form. August dropped 19 points again under the pressure apparently of long cotton, and afterward made a small recovery. Spots were more active, principally for export.

NEW YORK, August 10.—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: The feature of the day has been the marked decline of August, from which the support was wholly removed. The bureau report which showed an average of 93 for July, made up to August 1st, was considered as more favorable than was anticipated, and prices were easier under its influence. This report, however, was made up to about the 25th of July and the condition of the drouth and damage from rain, mentioned in it, had continued since the time, and would, if the estimates could be made to date, appreciably affect the average. Liverpool is reported easier, the fear of shipments by prominent experts here affecting that market; the bears continue confident of much lower prices and point to the failure of the August corner as evidence of the fate of the latter months. Large receipts are expectedly early and the bear party have things at the moment their own way.

MANCHESTER, August 10.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: Business has been moderate and the market is quiet. The impression prevails that buyers, both here and abroad, are acting as if they anticipated lower prices, their hopes being founded on the prospect of a large American cotton crop. Producers, however, are confident of their power to detain whatever advantage is possible in the decline of cotton, and seeing that the margin is yet unprofitable, will not enter into long engagements which are not covered by immediate profit. There is a poor inquiry for export yarns. Some manufacturers have bought a little more freely since Friday, the low offers then made having been subsequently availed of. They are now anxious to extend their purchases. The cloth market is quiet. Some moderate orders for shirtings have been put through at Friday's lowest rates. In some cases the offers then refused are now accepted. High reel printing and other finishing goods are steady and quiet. Heavy goods are slightly easier. Sales have been fairly numerous, but they do not make a large total.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—12:15 p. m.—Cotton firm and improving; middling uplands 5⅛; middling Orleans 5⅛; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 100; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 25-64, 5 28-64; August and September delivery 5 23-64, 5 26-64; September and October delivery 5 14-64, 5 15-64; November and December delivery 5 6-64; December and January delivery 5 4-64; January and February delivery 5 5-64; September delivery 5 25-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 10,900 bales; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 29-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 25-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 16-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 9-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 6-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 5-64, buyers; January and February 5 5-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 6-64, buyers; September delivery 5 26-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 25-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 25-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 15-64, value; October and November delivery 5 9-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 6-64, value; December and January delivery 5 5-64, value; January and February delivery 5 5-64, value; February and March delivery 5 6-64, value; September delivery 5 25-64, buyers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, August 10—Cotton steady; sales 2,820 bales; middling uplands 9 13-16; middling Orleans 9 15-16; net net receipts none; gross 2,087; consolidated net receipts 1,297; exports to Great Britain 1,404; stock —.

GALVESTON, August 10—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts 139 bales; gross 139; sales 260; stock 1,513; exports coastwise 1,243.

NORFOLK, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; stock 1,183; sales none.

BALTIMORE, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 10½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 581; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 10—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 451.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10—Cotton dull; middling 10⅜; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 9,926.

SAVANNAH, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 9¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 793.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts 1,143 bales; gross 1,143; sales 1,400; stock 35,942; exports coastwise 1,042.

MOBILE, August 10—Cotton nominal; middling 9¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 236.

MEMPHIS, August 10—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 11 bales; shipments 150; sales 100; stock 5,607.

AUGUSTA, August 10—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10; net receipts none bales; shipments —; sales none.

CHARLESTON, August 10—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales none; stock 521.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 10—Corn is king. Secretary Stone announced from the board of trade gallery today that traders in corn would tomorrow take charge of the wheat pit, while wheat traders would take the place latterly occupied by the corn crowd. The move was rendered necessary by greatly increased trading in corn, while the wheat crowd has become so small as to require but little room. The hot wind which blew through the great exchange room had the same effect on prices that it had on the mercury. Everything went up. Operators sweltering with heat were excited. The signal service showed no rain in the corn belt. No rain to help the coming acreage of wheat. No rains to help the pastures. Reports of ruined fields were more numerous and forcible than ever. Outside orders were to buy corn, and local speculators climbed over each other to purchase, with receivers also taking a hand. May and September corn was bought in tremendous quantities by the crowd nearly all day. On bulges the crowd would sell, but would lead up again on a break of ⅛@¼c. The government report, while not as favorable as expected by many operators, induced some selling at higher prices, but, considering the shortage in the hay crop, there were operators who believed in the present if not higher prices for corn. The market opened excited and ⅛@⅝c higher than yesterday, advanced with slight changes ¾@1⅛c under a sharp local demand, reacted some under better offerings. Owing to a desire to realize the market ruled unsettled and closed 1¼c higher for near futures and 1½c higher for May than yesterday's closing.

Wheat was dull and featureless, though prices advanced ½c above yesterday's closing, and left off with a net gain of ⅜c. The strength in corn had much to do with with the firmness in wheat, but this neglected cereal is not without friends and believers. Statistics of the movement of wheat continbe to fauor the bulls, receipts at the primary markets being light and seaboard clearances beyond expectations. The government report on the crop shows no material change in the condition of spring wheat, but government estimates on that crop were given no weight whatever.

There was a firm opening for future deliveries of oats, the market being bullish all through the session in sympathy with corn. The demand for cash oats to go to store was less urgent, but this appeared to make no difference with speculative values. There was no excitement to speak of and trading, which was of just a moderate volume, was pretty evenly distributed. At the close May showed an advance for the day of ⅜c and less deferred futures ⅜c.

The provision trade showed a stronger undertone in next winter's deliveries, which are receiving increased attention. The movement was even bullish and for January pork sustained an actual advance of 30c, lard 10 and short ribs 17½c. Pork for the same month was quoted at the close at $13.02½. In cash an near futures the change for the latter was less marked than in January, though higher, prices were dull. September lard, after selling at 6.52½ to 6.60, closed the same as yesterday.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
August	68¼	68⅝	68½
September	69½	69⅞	69¾
October	71⅜	71⅝	71½
CORN—			
August	41¾	42¼	42¼
September	42⅞	43	43
October	43¼	44⅛	44⅛
OATS—			
August	25⅛	25¼	25¼
September	26⅛	26½	26¼
October	27¼	27½	27⅞
PORK—			
January	13 00	13 15	13 02½
LARD—			
August	6 55	6 55	6 52½
September	6 57½	6 60	6 55
October	6 67½	6 70	6 65
SHORT RIBS—			
August	7 92½	7 95	7 95
September	7 95	7 97½	7 92½
October	7 87½	7 87½	7 85

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 10, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 10—Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@$4.40; extra family $4.15@$4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75; new a fraction lower. Wheat—New Tennessee 80@83c; new Georgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks 90c; small 90c. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—$1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.50. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 64c; No. 2 white mixed 64c; mixed 60c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 38@40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; No. 1 large bales 90c; small bales 85c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00.

NEW YORK, August 10—Flour, southern steady and in moderate demand; common to fair extra $3.30@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, spot about ½c and options ¼@½c higher; No. 2 red August 79¾@80¼; September 80⅛@80¾; October 81⅞@82. Corn spot advanced 1¼@2c and options 1¼@1¾c, closing firm; No. 2 August nominal; September 49¾@50⅛. Oats ¼@½c higher and moderately active; mixed western 32@34; No. 2 August 31¾; September 31⅞@32. Hops dull and weak; state 9@20; California 10@26.

ST. LOUIS, August 10—Flour easy and quiet; family $2.55@$2.65; choice $3.10@$3.25; fancy $3.85@$4.15; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $3.80@$4.05. Wheat better; closed ¼@½c above yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 68⅞; September 70⅝@71; closed at 71; October 72⅜@72⅝; closed at 72⅝. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash 38⅝@39⅛; August 38⅝@38⅞; closed at 38⅞; September 38⅞@38⅞; closed at 39⅛. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed cash 24⅛@24⅜; August 24; September 25.

BALTIMORE, August 10—Flour steady and active; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; family $3.75@$4.35; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$3.75; Rio brands $4.25@$4.50. Wheat, southern firm; western higher, closing ca ⅝; southern red 78@80; amber 80@82; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 78¾@79. Corn, southern firm; white 52@52½; yellow 51@52.

CHICAGO, August 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 68⅝@68¾; No. 3 do. 63; No. 2 red 71⅛. No. 2 corn 42. No. 2 oats 25⅛.

CINCINNATI, August 10—Flour strong and active; family $3.10@$3.35; fancy $3.60@$3.85. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 72. Corn strong and higher with light offerings; No. 2 mixed 45½@48. Oats in good demand and higher; No. 2 mixed 28⅛@28¾.

LOUISVILLE, August 10—Grain quiet. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn, No. 2 mixed 43; do. white 44. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 10—Coffee—Firm and in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7½c; standard granulated 6¾c; off A 6½c; extra C 6¼. Syrups—New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℘ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ℘ gross $1.15; ℘ 200 $2.50; ℘ 3.50; ℘ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 70@75c. Cheese—Cream 16c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 17⅛@20½c. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kettle good fair to fully fair 5⅝; good common to fair 4⅝@4⅞; common to good common 4¼@4⅝; centrifugals, choice white 6 3-16; off white 6@6⅛; choice yellow clarified 6 3-16@6¼; prime do. 6; seconds 5¼@6. Molasses steady; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 28@33; fair to good prime 22@25; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¼@4¾.

NEW YORK, August 10—Coffee, fair Rio nominal at 19; No. 7 Rio August 16.85; September 17.00@17.20; October 17.05@17.20. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 4 9-16; refined queit; C 4½@4¾; extra C 4⅞; white extra C 5 1-16; yellow 4½@4⅞; off A 5 3-16@5 5-16; mould A 5 15-16; stadard A 5⅝@5 9-16; confectioners A 5 13-16; cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16@6⅛; powdered 6@6 1-16; granulated 5 15-16; cubes 6. Molasses nominal; 50-test 19½; extra heavy black strap 10¼. Rice steady; domestic 4½@5⅝.

CINCINNATI, August 10—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 4⅜@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 10—Provisions dull and weak. Pork, new $15.25. Lard 6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.65; long clear 8.10@8.15; clear ribs 8.17½@8.25; short clear 8.40@8.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00@6.50; long clear 8.85@8.95; short ribs 8.85@8.95; short clear 9.15@9.30; hams 12@14.

NEW YORK, August 10—Pork active and firm; old mess $15.00@$15.25; new $15.50@$16.00. Middles dull and nominal. Lard 3@5 points higher and moderately active; western steam spot, private terms vuoted at 6.85@6.87½; September 6.89@6.93; October 6.97@7.02; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, August 10—Provisions dull. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6.75. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 8⅝; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11¾@12½. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, August 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $15.00. Lard 6.55. Short ribs loose 7.95. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.70@5.80; short clear sides boxed 8.20@8.25.

CINCINNATI, August 10—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard firmer at 6.35. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 7½. Bacon firm; short ribs 9⅛; short clear 9⅝.

ATLANTA, August 10—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.80c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Tierces refined 7⅛c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 10—Apples—$2.50@$3.00 ℘ bbl. Lemons—$6.00@$7.00. Oranges—None. Coconauts—None. Pineapples—$1.00@$1.20 ℘ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 10—Turpentine firm at 29½; rosin dull; strained 77½; good strained 82½; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.75; virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, August 10—Turpentine, 29 bid; sales—barrels; rosin steady at 90@$1.00; sales—barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 10—Turpentine steady at 30; rosin firm; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, August 10—Rosin dull at $1.00@$1.10; turpentine steady at 32.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 10—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.40; steel $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℘ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 10—Eggs—13@13½c. Butter—Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small 7@10c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00. Cabbage—None.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 10—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, August 10—Hogs quiet; common and light $4.15@$5.20; packing and butchers $4.90@$5.40.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY will pay the highest market price for clean, sound Cotton Seed.

The Company will have mills in operation at the following points in time to crush this season's crop of seed, viz.:

Savannah, Georgia.
Columbia, South Carolina.
Atlanta, Georgia.
Montgomery, Alabama.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Memphis, Tennessee.
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Houston, Texas.

For sale of Seed, or with reference to Seed agencies address SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY at any of the above points, or C. FITZSIMMONS, Traveling Agent for the CAROLINAS and GEORGIA, with headquarters at ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.

july 3-d&w 3m

SECOND-HAND Cotton Machinery AT AUCTION

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MACHINERY will be sold at auction Wednesday, August 10th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Woonsocket, R. I.: 39-inch Kitson lappers with countershafts attached. 36—36-inch Franklin foundry cards. 36—30-inch Whitin cards. 1—36-inch Hardy, four flat top grinder. 1—30-inch Lowell doubler. 4 Whitin railway heads. 3 heads 1st, drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries. 3 City machine company slubbers, 224 spindles. 1 Mason slubber, 80 spindles. 9 fly frames, 1,032 spindles. 53 warp frames, 6,928 sawyer spindles. 4 spoolers, 400 spindles. Hopedale warpers. 5,728 mule spindles. Also lot of warp quilts, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc. The above sale will take place at the Woonsocket Company's mill, so called, recently purchased by us, where machinery can be inspected at any time before day of sale.

WOONSOCKET ELECTRIC MACHINE AND POWER COMPANY.
JEFFERSON ALDRICH, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS & PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

Lubricating Oils, Colors, Varnishes

BRUSHES.

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

A. P. TRIPOD

45 Decatur Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga. feb6 1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOUSE

Renovo, Clinton County, Pa.

The great Mountain Summer Resort, situated on the Susquehana River. Mountain scenery unsurpassed. Write for circulars and rates. Open June 15th. O. S. HUMES, Prop.

New York City,

5TH AVENUE, NO. 7.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE. SUMMER RATES.

PORTER SPRINGS, GA.,

MR. and MRS. H. P. FARROW, Proprietors.

ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
COOLEST RESORT IN GEORGIA.

THIRTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR HACK RIDE from Gainesville, one month's board, and hack ride back to Gainesville. Hacks go up every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, starting from Hudson house and return the alternate day. When so requested by letter or telegram to L. Q. Meadors, Gainesville, our hacks will meet all persons at the depot on arrival of train leaving Atlanta at 7:45am m., and carry them through inside of six hours.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

MADISON SQUARE, N. Y.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberally managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

A. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle House, Mobile.
Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. tu th sat su

OCEAN VIEW,

The Only Hotel in Beaufort, N. C.

SO PLEASANTLY LOCATED IMMEDIATELY IN front of ocean, free from all malaria, is now open for reception of guests. Bath house and boats in few feet of hotel. Special rates to families and excursionists. For terms, etc., apply to W. F. DILL, Pro.

PRACTICE LAW at Atlanta, Ga.
Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. 1y

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for the erection of a

LABORATORY BUILDING

for the A. & M. College at Auburn, Ala., until Saturday, August 27th, 1887. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga., until Thursday, August 18th, and from that time until August 27th at the office of the president of the A. & M. College, Auburn, Ala.

Bond, with approved security, will be required equal to one-half the amount of the contract price. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. L. BROWN,
President A. & M. College,
Auburn, Ala.

la b ama Gold Life Insurance Company--Notice to Policy Holders and Creditors.

A. P. BUSH, ASSIGNEE, (4458 VS. THE MOBILE and Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, et als.) In the above entitled cause, it is ordered by the honorable chancery court, lately holden at Mobile, Alabama, that all creditors of said insurance company, who have not heretofore filed them, shall file their claims, or a statement thereof, with the register of said court at Mobile, on or before August 15th, 1887, or they will be forever debarred from participating in the trust fund in the hands of the assignee.

JOSEPH HODGSON,
June30-3t Register in Chancery.

Cheapest Real Estate Offered.

$1900 for 4r house and 2r kitchen, large lot, Richardson street, near Pryor; shades, flowers, garden, fine water.
$650 for nice lot 50x170, Formwalt, near cemetery.
$1350 for lot 52x125, Hood, near Rawson.
$3500 for 4r house, Mitchell, near Whitehall.
$3000 for 8r house Decatur street, deep lot near in.
$400 for lot 60x100, joins Third Baptist church.
$3000 for 7r house, Crew, corner lot, good water, shades, etc.
$3750 for lot 100x200, West Peachtree, fashionable locality.
$1850 for 7r house; large lot, West Hunter, very desirable.
$6000 for beautiful Peachtree street lot, 280 feet front
$3750 for 7r house, Currier, near Peachtree, 50x180.
$3500, nearest lot vacant on North Forsyth.
$2100 for 5r house, Williams, new and comfortable.
$1900 for 5r house, Simpson: gas, water, cheap.
$3000 for farm, 130 acres, near Decatur, on railroad.
$3500 for 8r house and 7 acres, Decatur, Ga.
$3000 for 7r house, Rawson, 87x200; bargain in this.
$1850 for 5r house, Simpson, near Hill monument.
$1350, Currier, near Calhoun, 50x175, to alley.
$2000 for 6r house and 10 acre farm near Edgewood and railroad.
$2500, farm near Edgewood and railroad, 32 acres.
$1800, 4r house and 11 acre farm near Edgewood and railroad.
$2100 for 26 acre farm near Belt railroad.
$1100, 3r house and 10 acre farm near East Tennessee shops.
$11000, grand Etowah river farm near Cartersville.
$6500, 8r house, Crew street, 111x200, nice place.
$2000, 26 acres ¼ mile of Belt R R, near W & A R R
$1000, 4 vacant lots, Fowler and Lovejoy streets.
$600 vacant lot 40x100, cor Boulevard and Gartrell.
$400 vacant lot 12Cx115 cor Chesnutt and W Hunter.
$12000, finest place on Richardson street. Gilt edge.
$2300, 7r house, lot 60x165, Richardsont street. Installments.
$400, vacant lot, 50x100, on Parker st., near Spring.
$1200, 4 houses, corner lot, Foster street. Rents $20 per month.
$1000 each, two lots, Ga R R, near Col Hulsey's.
$2600, acre lot, fronts 200 feet on Ga R R, city limits.
$2000, lot 200x100, cor Ga Avenue and Cooper street.
$2300, 6r house, lot 48x100, Williams street. Installments.
$850, vacant lot 50x150, Luckie street.
$5000, 6 acre tract; beautiful grove, opposite A. Murphey's.
$1200, lot 55x198, corner Richardson and Cooper.
$1800, 6r house, lot 60x150, Crumley street. This house is well finished. Cost $1500 to build it.
$3500 each, for two splendid places on Courtland street, near Decatur street.

If you have money to loan on real estate call in. If you have real estate to sell do likewise, or, if you wish to buy or exchange look well to your interest by calling on us.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,
25 Peachtreet street.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Our entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our

Merchant Tailoring Business.

Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.

KENNY & JONES,

u tu th 13 Whitehall Street.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY

This belt or regenerator is Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating throu'h the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric feats advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washingron St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NOTICE!

WE, THE C. H. P. SIGN LETTER CO., NOTIFY the public that we have just opened up a fine line of Nickel, Brass and Gold Sign Letters. Give us a call. Office No. 4 Marietta street, at A. G. Maumenee's jewelry store, Atlanta, Ga.

LYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

will mail free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

—UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE—

London and Lancashire FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the Act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY:

Name of the Company: London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool. Head office in the United States.

Locality—Street, Pine, No. 46, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York.

CONDITION ON JUNE 30, 1887.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.	
1. Amount of the Capital Stock	$ 9,260,000 00
2. Amount paid up in Cash	925,000 00
II—ASSETS.	
2. Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company	57,276 88
3. Cash in the hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	87,687 21
7. Interest actually due and uncollected	11 23
9. Bonds	1,242,007 00

DESCRIPTION.

Kind of Bonds	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States registered 4 per cent bonds, 1907	$ 495,000	634,837
Chicago and Northwestern railroad 7 per cent, 1902	75,000	96,375
New York Central Hudson railroad 7 per cent, 1903	75,000	99,750
New York and Harlem railroad 7 per cent, 1900	100,000	130,000
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4 per cent, 1919	100,000	98,000
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent 1891	72,000	76,680
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent, 1894	3,000	3,465
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent, 1917	25,000	35,250
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent, 1917	15,000	19,650
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 7 per cent, 1900	38,000	77,500
Total	$ 998,000	1,242,007

Total assets, $1,386,982 32. Actual cash market value	$1,386,982 32
III—LIABILITIES.	
2. Claims for losses resisted by the company	12,180 00
3. Losses not yet due, including those reported to the company, on which no action has yet been taken	62,905 17
8. Re-insurance	657,987 00
10. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	653,910 15
Total liabilities (including net surplus)	$1,386,982 32
IV—INCOME. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Cash premiums received	454,529 67
2. Notes received for premiums	nil
3. Interest money received	19,820 29
4. Income from other sources	nil
Total income	$ 474,349 96
V—EXPENDITURES. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Losses paid	306,417 53
2. Dividends paid	nil
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to agents and officers of the company	93,331 39
4. Taxes paid	16,721 85
5. All other payments and expenditures	59,548 63
Total expenditures	$ 476,019 35
VI—LARGEST RISK.	
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 30,000 00

J. BEAVAN, Manager, N. Y.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Humphreys Castleman, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., residing in said state, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HUMPHREYS CASETLEMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th of August, 1887. R. C. DeSAUSSURE,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Royal Insurance Company,

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the act of the General Assembly, approved October 3d, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the company—Royal Insurance company of Liverpool, England.

CONDITION.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.	
1. Amount of capital stock.....$10,000,000	
2. Amount paid up in cash	$ 1,447,725 00
II.—ASSETS.	
1. Real estate held by the company, (where located state fully), actual cash value (50 Wall street, New York City, Jackson and Quincy sts., Chicago, Ill., 305 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,794,409 95
2. Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company, amount	170,593 08
3. Cash in the hands of agents, and in course of transmission, unpaid premiums, amount	363,441 94
4. Loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate, (where located, state fully), amount	Nil
5. Other loans, secured thus: (Explain fully), amount (United States Government Bonds, 325,000 4½ per cent, 186,000 4 per cent, District of Columbia 3-65 40,000).	605,000 00
7. Interest accrued	27,882 41
8. Re-insurance due on losses paid	12,799 19

DESCRIPTION.

Kinds of Bonds.	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States 6 per cent bonds	$ 497,000	$664,380
United States 4 per cent bonds	560,000	716,800
Illinois Central R. R. bonds	100,000	105,000
Brooklyn Mentauk bonds	25,000	27,500
Pennsylvania Co. bonds	100,000	104,500
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co. b'ds	50,000	62,500
Albany and Susquehanna R. R. bonds	100,000	120,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. bonds	50,000	67,250
	$1,482,000	$ 1,867,930 00

Total assets, actual cash market value	$ 4,842,056 56
III.—LIABILITIES.	
1. Losses due and yet unpaid. 2. Claims for losses resisted by company. 3. Losses not yet due' including those reported to company, on which no action has yet been taken.	230,458 33
4. Dividends declared, and due, and remaining unpaid	Nothing
5. Dividends declared, but not yet due,	Nothing
6. Money	Nothing
7. All other claims against the Company	178,450 22
8. Re-insurance, est	1,930,000 00
9. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	2,503,147 94
Total liabilities	$ 4,842,056 56
IV.—INCOME. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Cash premiums received	$ 1,190,808 70
2. Notes received for premiums	Nothing
3. Interest money received	51,334 [illegible]
4. Income from other sources	46,269 [illegible]
Total income	$ 1,288,412 76
V.—EXPENDITURES. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Losses paid	$845,894 [illegible]
2. Dividends paid	Nothing
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to Agents and Officers of the Company 4. Taxes paid 5. All other payments and expenditures	410,455 61
Total expenditures	$1,256,350 19
VI.—LARGEST RISK.	
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$75,000 00

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Humphreys Castleman, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the Royal Insurance company residing in said state, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of August, 1887. R. C. DeSAUSSURE, N. P., Fulton County, Ga.

MR. HORN'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services in the First Methodist Church.

A LARGE CONCOURSE OF MOURNERS.

Viewing the Remains at the House—The Employes at the New Capitol Quit Work—The Remains Placed in Oakland.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a vast concourse of mourners, Mr. C. D. Horn's body was placed in the Rawson vault at Oakland cemetery, where it will remain only a few days, and will then be taken for interment to Westview.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

During the morning hours many friends of the deceased visited the residence to see the body. Among these visitors were many of the employes of the new capitol, who quit work and attended the funeral in a body. Work on the building was suspended all day.

Mr. Horn's aged parents, who live at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, could not undertake the long journey to Atlanta, but Mr. D. E. Kirby, a brother of Mrs. Horn, came in time to attend the funeral. Mr. Horn's brother, who expected to be here, was detained.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The cortege left the residence about twenty minutes after two o'clock and proceeded slowly to the First Methodist church, which was rapidly filling with people. Soon the building was crowded with the friends of the deceased. In the throng of mourners were many of the workmen from the new capitol and more than fifty employes of the quarries which Mr. Horn had controlled. This demonstration testified how dear he was to those whom he had employed.

In the pulpit sat the Rev. H. C. Morrison and the Rev. Mr. Lane.

As the coffin-bearers entered the church the organist played a dirge. The pall bearers were the gentlemen whose names were published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

The casket was placed upon trestles in front of the altar.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH.

Preceding the coffin was the escort, the directors of the exposition and Driving club. Following the coffin came the family, the relatives, with a long concourse of friends, completely filling up the space that was left in the church. The choir sang "Rock of Ages," when there was prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lane. Dr. Morrison then announced that the choir would sing by request "Nearer My God to Thee," a favorite song with the dead man.

Dr. Morrison read the solemn lessons recorded in the 14th chapter of Job—"Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like the flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

He began his remarks by saying I am called on to preach the funeral of a man I never knew. He recited, however, his virtues as they came to him from universal testimony, his generosity, his integrity, his ability, and above all his genial and frank nature, that won friends everywhere and disarmed even those he opposed. He compared his life, strong, symmetrical, massive, magnificent, but unfinished, to the state capitol, which he and his parter were engaged in building. He said that he sought information as to the spiritual life of Mr. Horn. He found that he had been consecrated to the Methodist church by his father and mother when a boy; that he confirmed this by joining the church, but had left his letter with the old home church, and had never removed his membership. He found that his friends knew little of his spiritual life, and while they attested his virtues and his manliness, none could tell him of his religious life. At last he said he inquired of the wife who had walked hand in hand with him and who knew his secret and his innermost thoughts, and he thanked God that her testimony was clear on this point. He asked what he believed to be the test question "is he a man of prayer?" and her reply was "yes." She gave him many touching instances of his reliance on prayer, and told how the very morning of his death he had taken her hand and walked with her into their private room, and knelt with her in prayer and asked God to bless their day and keep them right and safe. This testimony, he said, was touching and conclusive, but more touching he said was that of his little son who sat by and heard his question. He said that only last Thursday night he and his father was in the mountains where they had gone alone for recreation and rest. At night they were about to retire when his father remembered that they had not said their evening prayer. He called him, took his hand, and they knelt down together, father and son, away from home, and asked God's blessing on their heads and on the heads of those they left. Dr. Morrison said he related these things with gratitude.

With gratitude to God that he was called to tell them of that which to his mind was conclusive. He said, in conclusion, he did not agree with the resolutions that recited that, "Whereas, in the mysterious providence of God, our brother has been suddenly taken." He did not believe that God was responsible for tragedies of this sort, or that they were evidences of his displeasure. He believed that God, being omnipotent, permitted in his omniscience certain laws to operate infallibly, and that those who stood in the way of this infallible operation of natural laws would fall. That there were certain natural principles which he permitted to run in fixed currents, and that he who obstructed them would perish. It might be the Christian, as Stonewall Jackson, who fell from the bullet of one of his own men. It might be the Christian Bliss, who perished at Ashtabula, or it might be a sinner. But that it was not always God who was responsible, but it was the operation of natural laws that might in their execution strike saint or sinner. God does, however, overrule all these things to He glory and to His good. He would overrule this tragedy so that it would benefit those who were left. Bring the widowed wife closer if possible to his bosom, and bring the fatherless children safe his way. He might overrule this death to a public good and might have the law makers of this republic to enact such laws as would prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy as this. At the close of this talk he led in prayer in which he invoked the blessings of God on the broken and troubled family and on the friends and relatives who were present, and on the great concourse of business men who had come to pay their respect and esteem to the memory of a good man.

The preacher's invocation was tender, and there were few dry eyes in the church when he concluded.

The choir sang the closing hymn "Come ye disconsolate," and Dr. Morrison said the services would be concluded at Oakland cemetery.

Then the mournful pageant threaded its way to the city of the dead. There the services were very short and touching.

A Perilous Postponement.

To postpone, when the duty for immediate action is clear, is always unwise. Especially is it so when increasing ill health calls for a resort to medication. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are often of swift growth—always of fatal tendency if not combatted at the outset. We have all—even those of us who are not remarkably well instructed—heard something of the danger attending Bright's disease, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys or bladder. Let no one be foolhardy enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs to be inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly adapted to overcome this inaction, to sufficiently stimulate, without exciting, the kidneys and bladder. Infinitely is this diuretic to be preferred to the impure and fiery stimulants of commerce, which prove the bane of unwary persons with a tendency to renal troubles. They are likewise incomparable for dyspepsia, debility, fever and ague, and biliousness.

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 23 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

LaGrange Female College.

See the announcement of this excellent institution in today's CONSTITUTION. Ten thousand dollars worth of improvements are now being made on the building. The faculty is one of the completest and best in the state, and the college affords peculiar advantages to parents who are looking for a thoroughly reliable institution. Send for one of the new catalogues. They are full of interesting matter.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

—UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE—

London and Lancashire FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the Act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY:

Name of the Company: London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool. Head office in the United States. Locality—Street, Pine, No. 46, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York.

CONDITION ON JUNE 30, 1887.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.	
1. Amount of the Capital Stock	$ 9,260,000 00
2. Amount paid up in Cash	926,000 00
II.—ASSETS.	
2. Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company	57,276 80
3. Cash in the hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	87,687 23
7. Interest actually due and uncollected	11 20
9. Bonds	1,242,007 00

DESCRIPTION.

Kind of Bonds	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States registered 4 per cent bonds, 1907	$ 495,000	634,837
Chicago and Northwestern railroad 7 per cent, 1902	75,000	96,375
New York Central Hudson railroad 7 per cent, 1903	75,000	99,750
New York and Harlem railroad 7 per cent, 1900	100,000	130,000
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4 per cent, 1919	100,000	98,000
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent 1891	72,000	76,680
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent 1894	3,000	3,465
Delaware and Hudson railroad 7 per cent, 1917	25,000	35,250
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent. 1917	15,000	19,650
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 7 per cent, 1900	38,000	77,500
Total	$ 998,000	1,242,007

Total assets, $1,386,982 32. Actual cash market value	$1,386,982 32
III.—LIABILITIES.	
2. Claims for losses resisted by the company	12,180 00
3. Losses not yet due, including those reported to the company, on which no action has yet been taken	62,905 17
8. Re-insurance	657,987 00
10. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	653,910 15
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1. Cash premiums received	454,529 67
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Total income	$ 474,349 95
V.—EXPENDITURES. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Losses paid	306,417 53
2. Dividends paid	nil
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to agents and officers of the company	93,331 32
4. Taxes paid	16,721 85
5. All other payments and expenditures	59,548 63
Total expenditures	$ 476,019 35
VI.—LARGEST RISK.	
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 30,000 00

J. BEAVAN, Manager, N. Y.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Humphreys Casteleman, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., residing in said state, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HUMPHREYS CASETLEMAN,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th of August, 1887.

R. C. DeSAUSSURE,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Royal Insurance Company,

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the act of the General Assembly, approved October 3d, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the company—Royal Insurance company of Liverpool, England.

CONDITION.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.	
1. Amount of capital stock....$10,000,000	
2. Amount paid up in cash	$ 1,447,725 00
II.—ASSETS.	
1. Real estate held by the company, (where located state fully), actual cash value 50 Wall street, New York City, Jackson and Quincy sts., Chicago, Ill., 305 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,794,409 95
2. Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company, amount	170,593 08
3. Cash in the hands of agents, and in course of transmission, unpaid premiums, amount	363,441 94
4. Loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate, (where located, state fully), amount	Nil
5. Other loans, secured thus: (Explain fully), amount (United States Government Bonds, $25,000 4½ per cent, 150,000 4 per cent, District of Columbia 3-65 40,000).	605,000.00
7. Interest accrued	27,882 41
8. Re-insurance due on losses paid	12,799 18

DESCRIPTION.

Kinds of Bonds.	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States 6 per cent bonds	$ 497,000	$664,380
United States 4 per cent bonds	560,000	716,800
Illinois Central R. R. bonds	100,000	105,000
Brooklyn Montauk bonds	25,000	27,500
Pennsylvania Co. bonds	100,000	104,500
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co. bonds	50,000	62,500
Albany and Susquehanna R. R. bonds	100,000	120,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. bonds	50,000	67,250
	$1,482,000	$ 1,867,930 00

Total assets, actual cash market value	$ 4,842,056 56
III.—LIABILITIES.	
1. Losses due and yet unpaid 2. Claims for losses resisted by company 3. Losses not yet due including those reported to company, on which no action has yet been taken	230,458 30
4. Dividends declared, and due, and remaining unpaid	Nothing
5. Dividends declared, but not yet due,	Nothing
6. Money	Nothing
7. All other claims against the Company	178,450 82
8. Re-insurance, est	1,930,000 00
9. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	2,503,147 94
Total liabilities	$ 4,842,056 56
IV.—INCOME. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Cash premiums received	$ 1,190,808 70
2. Notes received for premiums	Nothing
3. Interest money received	51,334 49
4. Income from other sources	46,269 41
Total income	$ 1,288,412 76
V.—EXPENDITURES. (During the preceding six months.)	
1. Losses paid	$845,894 58
2. Dividends paid	Nothing
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to Agents and Officers of the Company 4. Taxes paid 5. All other payments and expenditures,	410,455 61
Total expenditures	$1,256,350 19
VI.—LARGEST RISK.	
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$75,000 00

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Humphreys Castleman, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the Royal Insurance company, residing in said state, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of August, 1887,

R. C. DeSAUSSURE, N. P.,
Fulton County, Ga.

MR. HORN'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services in the First Methodist Church.

A LARGE CONCOURSE OF MOURNERS.

Viewing the Remains at the House—The Employes at the New Capitol Quit Work—The Remains Placed in Oakland.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a vast concourse of mourners, Mr. C. D. Horn's body was placed in the Rawson vault at Oakland cemetery, where it will remain only a few days, and will then be taken for interment to Westview.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

During the morning hours many friends of the deceased visited the residence to see the body. Among these visitors were many of the employes of the new capitol, who quit work and attended the funeral in a body. Work on the building was suspended all day.

Mr. Horn's aged parents, who live at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, could not undertake the long journey to Atlanta, but Mr. D. E. Kirby, a brother of Mrs. Horn, came in time to attend the funeral. Mr. Horn's brother, who expected to be here, was detained.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The cortege left the residence about twenty minutes after two o'clock and proceeded slowly to the First Methodist church, which was rapidly filling with people. Soon the building was crowded with the friends of the deceased. In the throng of mourners were many of the workmen from the new capitol and more than fifty employes of the quarries which Mr. Horn had controlled. This demonstration testified how dear he was to those whom he had employed.

In the pulpit sat the Rev. H. C. Morrison and the Rev. Mr. Lane.

As the coffin-bearers entered the church the organist played a dirge. The pall bearers were the gentlemen whose names were published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

The casket was placed upon trestles in front of the altar.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH.

Preceding the coffin was the escort, the directors of the exposition and Driving club. Following the coffin came the family, the relatives, with a long concourse of friends, completely filling up the space that was left in the church. The choir sang "Rock of Ages," when there was prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lane. Dr. Morrison then announced that the choir would sing by request "Nearer My God to Thee," a favorite song with the dead man.

Dr. Morrison read the solemn lessons recorded in the 14th chapter of Job—"Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like the flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

He began his remarks by saying I am called on to preach the funeral of a man I never knew. He recited, however, his virtues as they came to him from universal testimony, his generosity, his integrity, his ability, and above all his genial and frank nature, that won friends everywhere and disarmed even those he opposed. He compared his life, strong, symmetrical, massive, magnificent, but unfinished, to the state capitol, which he and his parter were engaged in building. He said that he sought information as to the spiritual life of Mr. Horn. He found that he had been consecrated to the Methodist church by his father and mother when a boy; that he confirmed this by joining the church, but had left his letter with the old home church, and had never removed his membership. He found that his friends knew little of his spiritual life, and while they attested his virtues and his manliness, none could tell him of his religious life. At last he said he inquired of the wife who had walked hand in hand with him and who knew his secret and his innermost thoughts, and he thanked God that her testimony was clear on this point. He asked what he believed to be the test question "is he a man of prayer?" and her reply was "yes." She gave him many touching instances of his reliance on prayer, and told how the very morning of his death he had taken her hand and walked with her into their private room, and knelt with her in prayer and asked God to bless their day and keep them right and safe. This testimony, he said, was touching and conclusive, but more touching he said was that of his little son who sat by and heard his question. He said that only last Thursday night he and his father was in the mountains where they had gone alone for recreation and rest. At night they were about to retire when his father remembered that they had not said their evening prayer. He called him, took his hand, and they knelt down together, father and son, away from home, and asked God's blessing on their heads and on the heads of those they left. Dr. Morrison said he related these things with gratitude.

With gratitude to God that he was called to tell them of that which to his mind was conclusive. He said, in conclusion, he did not agree with the resolutions that recited that, "Whereas, in the mysterious providence of God, our brother has been suddenly taken." He did not believe that God was responsible for tragedies of this sort, or that they were evidences of his displeasure. He believed that God, being omnipotent, permitted in his omniscience certain laws to operate infallibly, and that those who stood in the way of this infallible operation of natural laws would fall. That there were certain natural principles which he permitted to run in fixed currents, and that he who obstructed them would perish. It might be the Christian, as Stonewall Jackson, who fell from the bullet of one of his own men. It might be the Christian Bliss, who perished at Ashtabula, or it might be a sinner. But that it was not always God who was responsible, but it was the operation of natural laws that might in their execution strike saint or sinner. God does, however, overrule all these things to He glory and to His good. He would overrule this tragedy so that it would benefit those who were left. Bring the widowed wife closer if possible to his bosom, and bring the fatherless children safe his way. He might overrule this death to a public good and might have the law makers of this republic to enact such laws as would prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy as this. At the close of this talk he led in prayer in which he invoked the blessings of God on the broken and troubled family and on the friends and relatives who were present, and on the great concourse of business men who had come to pay their respect and esteem to the memory of a good man.

The preacher's invocation was tender, and there were few dry eyes in the church when he concluded.

The choir sang the closing hymn "Come ye disconsolate," and Dr. Morrison said the services would be concluded at Oakland cemetery.

Then the mournful pageant threaded its way to the city of the dead. There the services were very short and touching.

A Perilous Postponement.

To postpone, when the duty for immediate action is clear, is always unwise. Especially is it so when increasing ill health calls for a resort to medication. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are often of swift growth—always of fatal tendency if not combatted at the outset. We have all—even those of us who are not remarkably well instructed—heard something of the danger attending Bright's disease, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys or bladder. Let no one be foolhardy enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs to be inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly adapted to overcome this inaction, to sufficiently stimulate, without exciting, the kidneys and bladder. Infinitely is this diuretic to be preferred to the impure and fiery stimulants of commerce, which prove the bane of unwary persons with a tendency to renal troubles. They are likewise incomparable for dyspepsia, debility, fever and ague, and biliousness.

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 23 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

LaGrange Female College.

See the announcement of this excellent institution in today's CONSTITUTION. Ten thousand dollars worth of improvements are now being made on the building. The faculty is one of the completest and best in the state, and the college affords peculiar advantages to parents who are looking for a thoroughly reliable institution. Send for one of the new catalogues. They are full of interesting matter.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents: 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

The Estimates Based on the Returns Made to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Before the recent heavy rains the prospect of the corn and the cotton crops was much above an average. The corn was reported better than that of any crop since 1882, and the cotton better than any crop in the last ten years.

The regular reports of correspondents were made out and forwarded before the last of the month in order to reach this office on the first day of August. The condition and prospect, as shown at this time, was, for cotton, 101, corn, 102. To ascertain more nearly the damage resulting from the floods, a second series of questions was submitted to the correspondents after the first of August. These were filled and returned between the 5th and 8th, and constitute the bases on which the present estimates are made.

The damage to the cotton crop, on bottoms, is reported 36 per cent. Comparatively little of this crop is on bottom lands, and the damage thus reported applies most generally to narrow branch bottoms. The damage to the corn, 33 per cent, is very much greater in the aggregate, since the larger part of the bottom lands of the state are devoted to this crop. Along the Chattahoochee, southeast of the Chattahoochee "divide," for many miles, the corn on such lands has been almost a total loss. The damage to cotton on uplands ranges in the different sections from 5 to 19 per cent. As stated by many of the correspondents, the damage cannot yet be fully estimated, and it is feared that it may much exceed this estimate. North and southeast Georgia sustained comparatively little injury and some of the counties in the northwest report no injury from excessive rains. The last reports from east and southeast Georgia are meagre and may not show so nearly the true condition. Statements relating to the counties as far as heard from will be found in the notes of correspondents.

The catterpillar was observed in Dooly county on the 10th of July and in a number of other counties in southwest Georgia between the 15th and 30th. Its appearance is not reported in other sections of the state.

A number of correspondents mention the appearance of rust on cotton since the protracted rainy season; an amount of damage as yet uncertain, so much depending on future conditions of the weather, is expected from this cause.

COTTON.

The condition and prospect compared to an average crop is, north Georgia, 101; in middle Georgia, 86; in Southwest Georgia, 82; in east Georgia, 83; in southeast Georgia, 90, and in the whole state, 90.

CORN.

The condition and prospect compared to an average, in north Georgia, 106; in middle Georgia, 86; in southwest and in east Georgia, 94; in southeast Georgia, 90, and in the whole state, 94.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

The reports on the rice, sugar cane, sweet potato, and tobacco crops were forwarded to this office before the first of August. The condition and prospect for the state, as reported, is as follows: Rice 93, sugar cane 96, sweet potatoes 97, tobacco 98. The average amount of damage to these crops from excessive wet weather is, according to last reports, 16 per cent.

The profits of the melon crop, as compared with that of last year, is: North Georgia, 101; in middle and east Georgia, 97; in southwest Georgia, 127, and in southeast Georgia, 70.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Last Week of the Peabody Institute—Only Two sMore Days.

The teachers who are attending the session of the Peabody institute are so deeply interested in the work that they regret it is to close so soon. They think if it could be extended another week the attendance would be larger than ever before. But, in accordance with the programme, it must close this week. There are only two more days.

The opening lecture by Prof. Thigpen was on the subject of geometry. Prof. Thigpen will be able to give only four lectures in all on tuis subject, as his lecture today was the second and the institute closes next Friday.

Prof. Burbank advocated the Tonic Sol-fa system.

Dr. Tucker gave an excellent rendition of "The One-hoss Shay."

Much to the regret of the teachers, Dr. Tucker will not be able to be present during the rest of the session.

Horace Bradley was present and gave an excellent lecture on "Sketches from still life." He laid down the all important rule "Train the eye to judge proportion." His class was intensely interested.

The following is the programme for today;

FOR WHITES.

Prof. Chas. Lane, geography	9.00— 9.35
Supt. L. B. Evans, grammar	9.40—10.10
Prof. W. M. Slaton, arithmetic	10.15—10.45
Prof. A. M. Burbank, singing	10.50—11.20
Prof. W. R. Thigpen, geometry	11.25—11.55
Horace Bradley, drawing	12.00—12.45

FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

Supt. L. B. Evans	9.00— 9.35
Prof. Charles Lane	9.40—10.10
Prof. A. M. Burbank	10.15—10.45
Prof. W. M. Slaton	10.50—11.20
Horace Bradley	11.25—11.55
Prof. W. R. Thigpen	12.00—12.30

SOME INSTITUTE NOTES.

Dr. Clifton has gone to Canton.

Dr. Tucker has completed his course of lectures.

Horace Bradley, although weak from his recent sickness, is able to give a fine lecture.

"Train the eye to judge proportion. Train the hand to move correctly. Train the mind to connect details."—Bradley.

DEFENDING THE "PENNLAND."

Captain Burke Pays His Respects to a Tourist.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Yesterday's issue contained what purports to be extracts from a letter written by T. L. Freyer, complaining of his accommodations on the steamer Pennland. He states that he had to sleep "four in a room;" that he paid too much for his tickets; that the authorities of Antwerp were not advised that the excursion could not be carried out; that the Pennland is an "old, worn-out vessel." In reply to all these misrepresentations, I will state, first, Mr. Freyer asked me to sell him tickets at the price named by me. He could have sailed on a cheaper line if he wished to do so, as he was under no obligations to purchase from me. 2. He selected his own berth from the ship's diagram, also a berth for Mrs. Freyer among lady passengers. Each room has four berths, like all other steamships, and Mr. Freyer was given the names of the gentlemen who would room with him. He was not ignorant of these facts. 3. All our correspondents in Europe were immediately advised when it was ascertained that the excursion could not take place, and copies of THE CONSTITUTION, giving full particulars, mailed to them. 4. The "Pennland" is not an old ship, but a new one, having been built in 1882—only five years ago—and is rated A 1. by the British Lloyds, the highest authority in Europe, and is so accepted for insurance. This vessel sails every third week, and has carried thousands of passengers to and from Europe, but it remains for Mr. Freyer to be wiser than all of them. I called at his place of business yesterday and requested to see his letter. I was told it was not there, and was not intended for publication. I then inquired where a cable dispatch would reach him, and when he would be in Atlanta, but could not learn. Under the circumstances I must await his return.

J. F. BURKE.

DECATUR DOTS.

The Young Men's Christian association is doing a noble work.

Out of fifty-seven Jersey calves belonging to a Jersey breeder fifty-four are males.

Henry Cato, the colored murderer sent from this county to the penitentiary, is dead.

Ella Fannie Boykin, daughter of Rev. Thomas C. Boykin, died in Decatur at 2 a. m. Wednesday of measles, aged two years. Her remains were interred in Oakland cemetery yesterday evening. The sympathy of every heart goes out to the bereaved and stricken parents.

A movement is on foot to organize a county Baptist Sunday school association. Delegates from each Baptist Sunday school will meet at Lithonia during the session of the Stone Mountain Baptist association. The new association will be in entire accord with the general county association.

They Stand Alone.

From the New Haven, Conn., Union, Friday, July 22d, 1887.

The firm of George P. Rowell & Co. is the only advertising agency in this or any other country that pays all bills on the day of receipt. In this way there is no accumulation of indebtedness. On every day every bill in the office is paid if it is correct. It takes a good deal of money to do business in this way, but it gives the agency a financial standing and reputation which makes their orders eagerly sought by all newspaper publishers, and it is more than likely that George P. Rowell & Co., on this account, can place business to better advantage than their competitors.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, Jeweler,

55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silver ware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

What Was Done in the Departments Yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR APPROVES FOUR BILLS.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Has Two Suits for Large Damages Filed Against It—Other Interesting Matters.

Governor Gordon has the Bondurant and Ioplin matter under advisement, and will consult the principal keeper and physician before taking any action, if he decides to take action in the matter. In the superior court yesterday two suits for damages were filed by injured parties against the Metropolitan Street Railway company.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

AS IT WAS STATED in this column yesterday, Judge James S. Hook, of Augusta, was in consultation with the governor in regard to the recent executive order in regard to Messrs. Bondurant and Ioplin's connection and control of convicts on the Augusta & Chattanooga road. Judge Hook saw the governor in the interests of Bondurant and Ioplin, his object being to secure such a modification of the order as would relieve in a great measure Messrs. Bondurant and Ioplin of the embarrassment caused by the order. Governor Gordon said to a CONSTITUTION representative last night that he had the matter under advisement, and would consult with the principal keeper and the principal physician before taking any action. The general impression is that these officials will not recommend any modification of existing orders, and those who are familiar with the subject declare that the chances are that the matter will remain as it now stands.

GOVERNOR GORDON on yesterday approved the following measures recently passed by the general assembly: An act to incorporate the town of East Point in Fulton county; an act to incorporate the Planters' bank of Preston, Ga.; an act to allow certain owners of wild land in Stewart county to erect gates across the Cuthbert and Florence road, and an act to relieve the Centennial Insurance company. The following notaries public were also commissioned: W. T. McCullough, notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace for the 301st district, G. M., Jones county; George B. White, notary public and ex-officio J. P., for the 360th district, G. M., Jones county.

EXECUTIVE VISITORS to the governor yesterday were as follows: United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, Postmaster T. W. Renfroe, Mrs. P. D. Dykes, Solicitor General George F. Gober, Charles P. Pressley, Augusta, Ga.; W. R. Branham, W. H. Atwood, Atlanta; Senator J. L. Hand, of the 9th; Senator T. H. Dilworth, Senator Ira E. Smith, and others.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL WRIGHT received on yesterday, digests from the following counties: Fayette county returns $955,913, a decrease of $22,337; Richmond county returns $20,878,000, an increase of $1,223,850; Coffee county returns $1,310,602, an increase of $71,092; Columbia county returns $938,275, a decrease of $3,700; Jasper county returns $1,389,559, an increase of $16,137. The $1,223,850 increase noted in the case of Richmond county is the largest of any county that has yet reported. This record, it is believed, will be surpassed by at least three counties. The digests are arriving fast, not many more remaining to be received.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELL received yesterday morning the invoice of fifty-three Springfield rifles and accoutrements of the latest pattern, which were shipped, at the adjutant's request, to Captain W. S. McHenry, of the Madison Home Guard. The Madison Guard were organized in March of the present year. Adjutant Kell also received yesterday the resignation of William T. Dent, as captain of the Crawford County Guard. The election to fill the vacancy has been ordered to take place on the third day of September next.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT and the penitentiary department were devoid of interesting news yesterday. Treasurer Hardeman was better than he had been for several days, and his improvement was noticeable to his many friends. Assistant Keeper Shubrick has not returned from his tour of inspection of the various camps. Colonel Towers is keeping up the routine business of the office. An inquiry as to the condition of the camps yesterday, resulted in ascertaining that all were quite in good order, and matters were moving along very well.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON returned yesterday from Canton, where he had been attending the State Agricultural society. He reports to have had a good time. He addressed the convention and paid special attention to the review of the inspection of fertilizers during the year. He showed that the cost of inspection was thirteen and a half cents per ton, and the fee being fifty cents, the state treasury has received a net profit of $83,000 from that source. His recommendation in the matter was that the fee should be reduced or else the money should be applied to the establishment of experimental farms.

YESTERDAY THE FOLLOWING additional delegates were nominated by the agricultural commissioner from Georgia. In most instances they were appointed from counties where vacancies existed or where alternates were desired. The list is as follows: Baker county, G. F. King; Clay county, R. R. Blocker, W. B. Bryan; Crawford county, M. McElmurray, Jas. Taylor; Decatur county, D. McGill, W. W. Howell; Dougherty county, Nelson Tift; Floyd county, O. P. Morton, I. D. Gaillard; Fulton county, Jonathan Norcross; Lee county, L. L. Long; Meriwether county, B. M. Leverett; Rabun county, T. F. Langston; Richmond county, J. T. Seago; Rockdale county, J. M. Gould, P. H. White; Schley county, E. S. Baldwin; Telfair county, A. McEachlin; Terrell county, W. D. Murray, W. B. Oxford; Webster county, J. T. Stapleton. Commissioner Henderson desires newspaper correspondents who expect to report the proceeding of the convention to report their names to him so desk room may be arranged for them.

The County Courts.

THE ONLY BUSINESS of public interest done yesterday in the county courthouse was the filing of several damage suits in the superior court. Next Tuesday will be "call day" in the superior court.

STEPHEN S. MOORE sues the Metropolitan street railway company for $10,000 damages for injuring his son Butler, a minor, on the twenty-sixth of last July. This is the boy who was so dreadfully mangled by the car on Georgia avenue. The boy, in his own name, brings suit against the company for $20,000. Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn and John M. Slaton are conducting the two suits.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK of Atlanta sues the Gate City gaslight company for $5,129, being the face value of a draft dated and drawn at New York on the 4th of last March, but which the defendant did not pay. Messrs. Calhoun, King and Spalding are the bank's attorneys.

MILES CLARK SUES Henry C. Sawtell and William Key for $1,000 damages. The plaintiff's complaint avers that his property has been damaged by the damming of a stream, which should naturally flow through his land.

THE CITY OF ATLANTA is sued by E. J. Appling for $1,000. The complainant alleges that by the obstruction placed in a stream by the city's servants his land has been damaged.

The peculiar medical properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla are soon apparent after taking it. One lady says: "It shows its good effect quicker than any other medicine I ever saw." Try it.

"She" is Far Surpassed.

By "Allan Quatermain," Haggards' latest. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Gem of Music—Poe's Bells.

John Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Price $1.00. aug 11 2w

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ALL THIN GOODS

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GEORGE MUSE,

CLOTHIER,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

DEATH OF MRS. TOMPKINS.

Sympathy With the Afflicted Family—The Burial to Be in Tennessee.

The death of Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, was a sad blow to the very many Atlanta friends of the family.

Mrs. Tompkins had been in bad health for some time and was taken north in the hope that she might regain health and strength. Up to a few days ago she was thought to be improving, and the sad news of her death—which occurred, as announced in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, at the Grand hotel, New York—was unexpected.

Mrs. Tompkins was the daughter of Colonel Washington, of Nashville, and the sister of Hon. Joseph Washington, member of congress from the Nashville district. She was about thirty years of age, and mother of three children. Judge Tompkins and the children, and Mrs. Tompkins's father and mother were with her when she died.

In a telegram to Mr. H. W. Grady, last evening, Judge Tompkins stated that the burial would take place in Tennessee.

Chronic Rheumatism Cured.

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., January 23, 1885.—I am a boatman, and upwards of sixty years of age. During the past two years I have suffered severely from rheumatism of the lower part of my back. My back ached without cessation, and at times I thought I would be paralyzed. I procured two Allcock's Porous Plasters and put them across the lower part of my spine. In twenty-four hours all pain had ceased. At the end of a week I put on two fresh Allcock's Porous Plasters, wore them ten days, then took them off, and washed my back with a little alcohol, which removed every trace of the plasters. It is now three months since the plasters cured me, and I feel very much stronger and better than ever before.

ROBERT G. ELDERT.

Lovers of Sensational

Novels should read "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

FOR RENT.

Large double store now occupied by Morrison & Co., Republic block, opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate City Bank Building.

ELGIN LOCHRANE.

tf

The Wonderful Electric Well.

The Hillman House, Hillman, Ga., now open. All trains on the Georgia railroad connect at Barnett for Hillman. 1m

Tallulah Falls.

Piedmont Air-Line train No. 51, leaving Atlanta at 6 p. m., city time, will on every Saturday and Wednesday nights, until further notice connect with North Eastern railroad at Coronelia for Tallulah Falls arriving there at 10 'clock. Round trip ticket good until Monday; $3. Professor H. W. Card's orchestra and brass band engaged for the season at the Cliff house, opposite depot.

thu sat sun

"FREE TO ALL."

Write your NAME, POST OFFICE COUNTY and STATE upon a POSTAL CARD and address it to "THE DAILY SUN,' Charleston, S. C., and you will receive a copy of that paper by return mail without charge.

JOHN McELREE, Proprietor.
A. B. WILLIAMS, Managing Editor.

d&w 1t.

Head-Notes of the Supreme Court.

The pamphlet containing the head-notes of decisions rendered by the supreme court at the last term will be out tomorrow, and will be on sale at THE CONSTITUTION office at $1.00 a copy. In addition to the head-notes, the recent act of congress in regard to the removal of cases from the state to the federal courts, which is of great importance to the bar, is printed in full in this pamphlet.

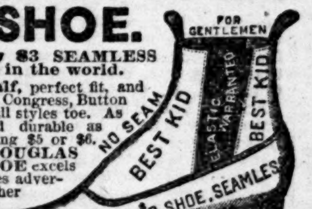
SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

FOR GENTLEMEN

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.



[Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

33 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 18—tu th sa su.

DISSOLUTION.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1st, 1887.

THE FIRM OF HANYE BROS. HAS THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent, W. E. Hanye retiring. Both members of the old firm are authorized to collect outstanding debts.

W. E. HANYE,
R. M. HANYE.

Parnership Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE FORMED A partnership to succeed the firm of Hanye Bros., at 85 and 87 Decatur street, under the firm name of Hanye & Dunlap.

R. M. HANYE,
JAS. T. DUNLAP.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF HANYE Bros., I desire to thank our friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm, and ask a continuance of the same for the new firm.

thur sun thur W. E. HANYE.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawbas, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF TURNIPSEED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Ruta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellowe Globes, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and their varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

ART GOODS.

THORNTON'S

BARGAINS FOR AUGUST

—IN—

STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to close out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best artotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at $2.75 each, regular price $4; 75 same style engravings in gilt frames at $2 each, regular price $3.50; 300 best artotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at $1.75, old price $3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant 8x10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet good frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40c.

500 boxes good note paper at 10c per box, with envelopes to match; 200 boxes extra note paper at 25c, worth 40c.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6½, at 85c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c per M.
50 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
50 reams extra note paper at 75c per ream.
50 reams super fine note paper at $1 per ream.
Ladies' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, easels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.
Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
7p un mus Telephone 236.

GROCERIES.

REGAL PATENT FLOUR

The Highest Grade Patent

FLOUR

Sold in the World!

If your Grocer has sent you a Flour you do not like, try one sack or barrel of

REGAL PATENT!

SOLD ONLY BY US!

General Agents for the Mill!

Send us a 1-cent stamp for our complete price list of groceries.

HOYT & THORN,

90 WHITEHALL STREET.

CALVIN D. JONES,

Pharmacist and Druggist,

(Successor to Bradfield & Ware,)

26 WHITEHALL ST.

I SHALL GIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO the Drug and Prescription business at the aboa well-known Store.

The customers of Bradfield & Ware, and my friends, are cordially invited to call upon me when purchasing articles sold by Druggists. No efforts shall be withheld to make all business transactions pleasant and satisfactory.

PURE MEDICINES ONLY.
VARIED ASSORTMENTS OF SUNDRIES.
COMPETENT PRESCRIPTIONISTS

Car lines of Whitehall, West End and Capitol Avenue end opposite the door. Come in and be seated until ready to leave on them.

Mr. W. R. Ware and Mr. Horace Watkins, prescription clerk, are with me, and welcome their friends.

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FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Four Beautiful Homes on

"PARK PLACE."

A small cash payment and small monthly payments will secure you a home equal to any in the city. House built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Location equal to any in the city. Neighborhood unsurpassed.

For particulars call on DR. C. T. BROCKETT,

Office 75½ Peachtree street; Residence No. 1B altimore Block.

CHEAP EXCURSION

— TO ALL POINTS IN —

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS!

August 29, 30 and 31, 1887!

Tickets good for thirty days, with the privilege to stop over at any point desired. This will give passengers a chance to visit the famous

Hot Springs, of Arkansas,

— AND —

EUREKA SPRINGS

Through Palace Coach will be run from Atlanta to Waco and Sherman without change, via the

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK.

Brinkley and Texarkana Route.

Write for "The New Western Railway Guide," sixteen page illustrated paper, giving full information in reference to all towns and cities in Arkansas and Texas, with perfect time tables and map of routes to the far West. Will be mailed to you free.

For further information address

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

EVERYTHING FOR BOYS WEAR

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

We will sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR regardless of Cost for THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Men, Women and Children should take advantage of this opportunity.

Our buyer is now in New York and we must sell this stock to make room for the immense stock he is having made.

'A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICENT.'

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 WHITEHALL ST.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S SPECIAL COLUMN.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE.

TO FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS: Already our correspondence and the calls in our offices indicate a great demand this fall and winter for farm lands reasonably near Atlanta and its railroads. To meet this demand we propose to furnish those wishing to sell with blanks on which to describe their property if they will advise us by postal card or otherwise that they wish to sell. If no sale is made owners will be at no expense. If we make sale, we get a commission of 5 per cent on the amount of the sale. Write to us for blanks if you wish to sell or exchange your property, SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Edgewood Lots—10 lots 1½ acres each, 200 to 800 feet from Mayson's Crossing on Georgia Railroad; few hundred yards from post office and stores, ¼ mile from Mayson's Academy, less than half mile from Moreland Park Academy (Neel's); all lots have east front, fine fruit trees and grapes, running water; already in a delightful thickly settled community; also 2 acre lot fronting Decatur wagon road between Mayson's Crossing and Haynie's home; also 2 half acre lots fronting both Georgia Railroad and the wagon road to Decatur. All these lots are very desirable and will be sold cheap on easy payments. We can suit you with a suburban home where you have the best school, church and social advantages, almost the same mail facilities as Atlanta, railroad fare as cheap as street cars, grocers fill your orders and deliver goods, etc. Come and see us and you will buy. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

$1600 for 7 acres on Angier Spring road, between said spring and Pendleton, just east and adjoining Ragland's place; front about 250 feet, runs back north to Ponce de Leon Avenue; has running branch on it; one small cabin. It is convenient to the city by the street cars running to Ponce DeLeon springs and by several pleasant drives, and it is admirably adapted for a fruit or truck or dairy farm. Terms liberal and price exceedingly low.

$5250 for No. 258 West Peachtree street, lot 50x150 feet, 6 rooms, gas, east front, new house, fine neighborhood, Belgian pavement. Terms easy. A choice home.

$650 for 10 acres 3 miles from Kimball House on good road.

$1050 for new 3r house and 10 acres land, with fruit, shade, water, etc., 3 miles from Kimball House.

$1200 payable $200 cash and $20 per month with 8 per cent interest for a new 3r well finished cottage in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Peachtree.

$3000 for a complete well finished 9r 2 story residence, with pantries, closets, servant's house on a beautiful 2 acre lot in Dalton, Ga. Large shade trees and Blue grass in the yard and around the house. Will exchange for Atlanta city—a suburban property, or pay difference for more expensive land.

$7 per acre for 1300 acres in Hall and Banks counties, Ga., around Belton, Richmond and Danville Railroad and runs through it; 250 acres open, balance original forest, 20 acres fine branch bottom. Plenty of branch water and springs on place. 200 acres in early peaches. 3 packing houses for fruit shipping, 4r tenement house. Will subdivide at an advance in price. Terms easy.

$7,000 for one of the most beautiful suburban homes near the city, 18 acres with fine groves and lawn, splendid fruit in great variety, very choice and large vineyard, rich garden, asparagus beds, fine meadow for grazing, with spring branch running through it, select flowers and shrubbery, most complete 10-room dwelling, bath rooms, conservatory, excellent 2-room servants' house; also tenant house, large frame barn, stables; in fact, the most complete and best arranged place in all respects about Atlanta, and the price extremely low. Must be sold. Call at our office and we will take pleasure in showing you the property.

100-acre farm 1¼ miles from the city limits, 2¾ miles from the Kimball house; 65 acres in woods, 35 in cultivation; corn, oats, rye, potatoes, milo maize, 6 acres very fine peach and apple orchard, half acre in pears, 2 acres finest varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries; neat five-room cottage, kitchen and servants' room; elevation of property 1,100 feet above sea, with charming view of the city and new capitol from front veranda. Fronts main street and road into Atlanta, and extends within a quarter of a mile of Central railroad, near the United States post. Excellent frame barn 28x44 feet; stable and all needed buildings; fine wells and several fine springs on the place. A rare investment. Will sub-divide into small farms.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

G. W. ADAIR, : : Rents! Rents!

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT HOUSES FOR the next year should come in now and close up leases.

Nearly all leases on stores expire 1st September, and tenants desiring to makes changes are invited to examine my lists.

I have several central stores for rent.

I have the handsomest office in the city in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s building.

I have a few nice offices on Peachtree and Marietta and Broad streets.

I have residences in nearly every portion of the city.

I have a first-class tenant for storehouse on Whitehall, between Alabama and Hunter.

I have a good demand for nice 6 to 8 room gas and water houses, near in.

If you want to talk about rents come in and see me, and I think I can suit you.

Landlords having houses vacant, bring 'em in and let me find you a tenant.

7 8 5pg G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall Street,

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

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CROCKERY, ETC.

---Best Goods Made.---
McBRIDE & CO.,
29 Peachtree Street.
FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,
CREAM FREEZERS,
Gate City Stone Filters,
HAVILAND'S CHINA.
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.
—M'BRIDE'S.—

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Fair weather; stationary temperature; variable winds.

MEETINGS.

W. C. T. U.

All members and friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are urged to be present today at 4 p. m. in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., for the purpose of considering matters of much importance to the cause. MRS. WITTER, President.
MISS STOKES, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge No.59 F. & A. M., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock sharp, for usual business. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order of
CHAS. S. JONES, Sec'y. H. E. W. PALMER, W. M.

The annual meeting of the Atlanta Democratic league for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, August 15th, 8 p. m., at state library.
W. T. TURNBULL, President.

Acme Whiskies!

—

JOS. THOMPSON,
GRIFFIN, GA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.
Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.
Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.
Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.
Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dtf

Professional Cookery Books
By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.
Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.
No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price $1.50.
No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price $3.00.
Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.
The above Books are for sale by
LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,
Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
june24 3m 8p

SCHOOLS.

FAUQUIER FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, VA.
Opens its 27th annual session Sept. 14th, 1887. Situated in the Piedmont region of Va., unsurpassed for its beauty, fertility and healthfulness. Only 50 miles from Washington. The grounds, ten acres in all, are tastefully laid out. The building is one of the finest school edifices in the state. A full corps of teachers. Terms reasonable, and made known on application. For catalogues, address
GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.
jy19 tu,th,sat 26t

SELECT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, Hillsboro, N. C. Founded 1859. The Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their school on 2d September, 1887. Board and tuition for scholastic year $200. Circulars sent on application. tu th

Hollins Institute,
VIRGINIA.
THE 45TH SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 14TH of September, 1887.
Instruction is given in Languages, Literature, Sciences, Music, Art, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Elocution, Calisthenics, &c., &c., under high standards, by instructors of culture, character and large experience. Young ladies who attend enjoy the advantages of salubrious climate, mineral waters and beautiful mountain scenery. The school is composed almost exclusively of boarding pupils, and is intended for only 150 young ladies. This Institute is finely equipped and employs over 25 officers and teachers.
Apply at Hollins P. O. Va., to
CHAS. H. COCKE, Business Manager.
Name this paper.
july—d1m thur sun tues

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE,
FORSYTH, GA.
Will Resume Exercises September 19, 1887.
For Catalogues, apply to
R. T. ASBURY, President.
Or I. R. BRANHAM, Secretary.
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Cumberland University
—INCLUDING—
LAW, LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.
Begins September 5th. For catalogue address
N. GREEN, Chancellor,
Lebanon, Tenn.
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TRINTY HALL A Boarding School for Boys, near LOUISVILLE, Ky. Next Session opens Sept. 21, 1887. Applications for admission must be supported by proper testimonials as to character. For catalogue address E. L McCLELAND, Head Master, Box 37, Louisville, Ky.
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Washington and Lee
UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.
INSTRUCTION IN THE USUAL ACADEMIC STUDIES and in the professional schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Tuition and fees. $75 for session of nine months, beginning Sept. 15th Catalogue free. Address
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QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to
CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.
Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.
S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
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Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

THEY TALK MUCH,

But They Do Not Do Any Great Amount of Work.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSION MEETS

And Talks About the Legality of the Session—The Policemen Must Quit Talking—Other News.

The board of police commission convened last night in the chamber at police headquarters, and the meeting was extremely interesting and lively throughout. Commissioner English, chairman, and Commissioners Goldsmith, Martin, Brotherton and Stevens were present.

The session was one of much talk and little work.

Immediately after the chairman called the body to order, Commissioner Goldsmith secured the floor, saying:

"Just before you gentlemen came in, Mr. Stevens and I were discussing the legality of this meeting. The board should have met Monday night, as specified in our rules, but it did not. Now, can we transact any business tonight? Would anything we might do here be legal? Could we order bills paid or elect an officer?"

"I see nothing in the way of the meeting," said Chairman English.

"The rules here," said Commissioner Stevens, "provide that the board shall meet in regular monthly session on the second Monday in each month. Now, that day passed and we did not meet. By the rules, however, it appears to me that a majority of the board can call a meeting at any time."

Every member of the board picked up a copy of the rules and began examining them.

Commissioner Brotherton thought the meeting a legal one.

Commissioner Stevens repeated his doubts.

Commissioner Martin felt certain that there was nothing in the way of the meeting.

"I cannot see any obstacle," said Chairman English. "These rules were made by this body and of course can be changed at any time. It is clear to my mind that the meeting can be held. Mr. Secretary, call the roll."

Commissioner Goldsmith called the roll.

"I have here a resolution which I desire read," said Commissioner Stevens. "It is relative to the crowd which gathers daily in the police court room."

The resolution was a lengthy one, but the pith of it damanded that a member of the police force be placed at the main entrance to the police courtroom every morning, and that all boys and women who do not exhibit a subpœna as a passport, be excluded from the room during the session of court.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said Commissioner Stevens, "that resolution can accomplish a great deal of good. Every day the courtroom is jammed and crowded with women and boys. Many things are said and done during the court which are calculated to injure boys, and the women have no business hearing them. Boys now are inclined to be rapid. They see a man arraigned for an offense and he is acquitted. It suggests an offense to them and they are soon imitating him."

"I think that resolution a most commendable one," said Commissioner Martin, "but we are here to carry out laws and not to make them."

"Can Judge Clarke keep any one out of the city court?" asked Captain English. "I think not. Then how can we delegate that power to the recorder. He governs his own court, and if he don't want boys and women there let him send them out."

The resolution was lost sight of.

"Now, gentlemen," said Chairman English, "I desire to bring before this body a question which I consider an important one. I refer to the raiding of lewd houses. I think that is a great mistake. As long as those people are kept in one locality no one is molested or troubled, but when they are raided they scatter all about town, and locate beside good people. I think they should be let alone."

"But, Mr. Chairman," said Commissioner Stevens, opening the city code, "here is an ordinance on that subject. It says that those places must be raided and broken up. Should we not enforce the law? We are put here for that purpose."

"Oh, that law has been there for years, and it is a dead letter," said Chairman English.

"I think very much as the chairman does about this matter," said Mr. Stevens, "and on the grand juries I have attepted to prevent indictments against those in a known locality where they behave themselves."

"I think," said Chairman English, "that we might give the chief of police to understand that the places are not to be raided as long as the people behave themselves, and that they will be given full protection as long as they do."

"But can we do that in the face of this ordinance," asked Commissioner Stevens. "We are here to enforce laws already made, and not make other laws. Suppose we repeal this ordinance?"

"I should have to vote against that," said Commissioner Martin, "I think the law as it stands should be enforced."

"How have those people been handled heretofore?" asked Commissioner Brotherton.

"If they behaved themselves they were protected, if they did not they were raided," answered Chief of Police Connolly.

"The effect is quite serious," said Chairman English. "If these people are raided and scattered about the city there is no telling where they will locate."

"What has been the policy of the board heretofore?" asked Commissioner Brotherton.

"The subject has never been before the body before," said Chairman English, "we have always let them alone because they let us alone.

"I am in for carrying out the law as it is written," said Commissioner Goldsmith.

The discussion ceased and the chief was not given any instructions.

Commissioner Goldsmith introduced a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of dividing the police force into three watches. The resolution passed and Commissioners Goldsmith, Martin and Stevens were made the committee.

"One more thing to which I desire to call the attention of the board," said Chairman English, "is the habit policemen have of talking to citizens while on duty."

"We have a rule prohibiting that," said the chief.

"Yes, and we don't enforce it," said the chairman. "Members of the department are in the habit of stopping and talking to any one on the streets. To men with whom they cannot have any police business."

"Yes, I see that to very often," said Commissioner Brotherton.

"I think," said Commissioner Martin, "that a copper ought to have a military look. He ought to brace up and have some style about him, especially when he is on the front in the day time."

The chief of police submitted his report for the month of July. It showed, in the way of arrests during the month, the following:

State cases	81
City cases	486—567

The 567 cases entered were disposed of as follows:

State cases prosecuted	51
State cases released	30
City cases fined	267
City cases dismissed	219—567

Of the persons arrested the report showed that there were—

White males	179
White females	18
Colored males	265
Colored females	105—567

The amount of fines imposed by the recorder during the month, as shown by the report, was $4,588.25. Of this sum there was

Collected in money	$2,272.00
Remitted by the mayor	1,649.50
Work on the street	302.25
Amount appealed	364.50—$4,588.25

The report showed that $2,338.22 had been collected from various sources and paid into the city treasury during the month. The collections were as follows:

Fines	$2,272.00
Station house fees	38.85
Fulton county	27.37—$2,338.22

The report of the stationhouse keeper showed

Number state cases	81
Presented	51
Judge Manning bound over	3
Judge Manning dismissed	2— 5
Judge Landrum bound over	4
Judge Landrum dismissed	1— 5
Judge Tanner bound over	13
Judge Tanner dismissed	9—22
Judge Butt bound over	1
Judge Butt dismissed	1— 2
Sent to the city court	12—12
Sent to other counties	5— 5
Released for want of prosecution	30—30— 81

Of the prisoners five white males, two white females, sixty-five colored males and nine colored females.

The following bills were examined and ordered paid:

Frazier & Lewis	$ 7[illegible] 31
Atlanta Rubber Co	4 00
Heinz & Berkele	3 35
A. C. Ladd	1 00
W. J. Wood	10 75
Peter Lynch	6 30
James Mann	13 75
M. F. Whitlock	5 00
L. B. Folsom	72 95
	$196 71

WOOLFOLK WORRIED.

The Accused Murderer Does Not Enjoy His Incarceration.

Woolfolk is getting tired of entertaining visitors. Yesterday he consented to see only a few callers. He is glum and reticent. He seems to be worried nearly to death. Some of the prisoners believe that he is fast giving way under the fearful strain to which he has lately been subjected, and that he will either make a confession, or go crazy or commit suicide. He has resolved not to utter one word regarding the crime laid to his charge.

A LAWYER'S OPINION.

A prominent young attorney of Atlanta asks the publication of the subjoined card:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: THE CONSTITUTION reporter makes the following statement in today's paper, relative to the Woolfolk massacre: "But the desire to secure all the property, and to rid the world of any who stood behind him and what he held to be his own, will not explain the motive that led to the killing of old Mrs. West. She was not in Tom Woolfolk's way, and her presence could not injure his share of the estate. Why murder her? The affair is a mystery, and the people are growing more and more numerous who believe Tom Woolfolk to have had no hand in the murder of his family."

Now I respectfully submit that it does not require the skill and accumen of Poe, portrayed in his narratives of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "The Mystery of Marie Roget," for one to come inevitably to the conclusion that Tom Woolfolk is the devil incarnate, who wrought this terrible tragedy. And the writer, who voices public sentiment in this matter, begrudges the slightest morsel of hope that could possibly be derived by this fiend, by reading such a paragraph in your paper.

That Woolfolk's motive in committing the hellish crime was to obtain possession of his father's estate, is clearly shown by the murder of all whom he thought could possibly stand in the way, and by his subsequent boastful utterances that the property was now his.

The querry, "Why should he kill Mrs. West?" is explained by the evidence and surrounding circumstances of the killing.

In the first place, one who could brutally slay eight of his own family, including an innocent sleeping babe, would not, in his wild havoc, stop or hesitate at the commission of any number of murders. In the second place, the evidence shows that a woman's screams were heard at the house, and that the ten-year-old daughter, who was sleeping in the same room with Mrs. West, had heard the terrible butchery going on in her father's room, and in her wild fright had jumped out of the bed, pulling the bedclothes with her, and had reached the window in an attempt to escape, when she was stricken down; and it is reasonable to suppose that Mrs. West was awakened thereby, and saw Woolfolk, and that he acted upon the theory that the "dead tell no tales," and thereupon murdered her. Everybody is conversant with the details of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest, and every fact and circumstance points with unerring certainty to the fact that Woolfolk is guilty. His notorious malignity of heart, previous threats made to his wife, that he would "burn them all up," etc., his going back to the house before Smith arrived, evidently to obliterate the bloody footprints made in his room, and to be certain that all of his victims were dead before the neighbors arrived; his bloody garments found in the well, and the discovery of blood on his legs, under clean garments put on after the murders were perpetrated, the hellish indifference displayed in the presence of the dead weltering in their blood, together with an entire absence of any clue which in the sligtest degree connect any other person with the crime, all indubitably prove his guilt. Evidence of this nature, though in some degree circumstantial, is as strong as the most positive evidence, i. e., evidence detailed by eye witnesses. Indeed there is much truth in the axiom that "Witnesses may lie, circumstances cannot."

The most visionary brain never conceived that man, made in the image of his Creator, could be guilty of such a diabolical crime. It stands without a parallel in the annals of crime. The stoutest heart stands aghast and bewildered at its recital. In monstrosity and infernal depravity this crime stands as high as heaven and as deep as hell.

Let no crumb of hope be given this infamous ghoul. No punishment could be devised commensurate with his crime—the fiery stake, the rack, the tearing asunder of his vile body by wild horses would be wholly inadequate.

The puerile plea of insanity will not avail him, as his every word and action shows him to be monstrously sane, and the whole people of the state demand that he shall die an ignominious death on the gibbet. NEMESIS.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE M. AND N. G. MATTER.

The Legislative Committee Appointed to Investigate the Matter Begins Work.

Yesterday afternoon the joint legislative committee to investigate the manner in which the resolution wiping out the bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad held by the state had been passed, began its work in the president of the senate's room at 3 o'clock. The resolutions under which the committee sat were read, whereupon Judge Harrell was asked to take the stand.

Judge Harrell recounted the circumstances of the introduction of the resolution in which the Marietta and North Georgia railroad was given a two years rebatement of interest, provided it would finish the road by 1888. This resolution, he explained, was a compromise; he was opposed to it himself as he believed it to be unconstitutional, but had finally accepted it with the understanding that it was to be final. The house passed it by a unanimous vote, but when it was transmitted to the senate an amendment wiping out the entire bonded indebtedness held by the state was proposed in place of the two years rebate of interest, and was passed. When it came back to the house it was concurred in, and notwithstanding a bill introduced by Judge Harrell to repeal the whole thing, the matter was allowed to stand.

Judge Harrell said that he did not know that the amendment made by the senate was influenced by unworthy means. All he knew was that there must have been some motive for the change. He said that he had been told that Judge C. J. Wellborn, J. M. Russell of Columbus, R. F. Maddox, W. R. Towers of Marietta, A. B. Kinsey and others could perhaps throw some light upon the matter. Not that they were connected with it in any way, but were supposed to know something about it.

Judge Harrell believed the legislation to be unconstitutional in that it was nothing more or less than a donation. The fraud consisted in the fact that the donation really went to Eager & Kinsey, who, by contract with the road, had indemnified against the payment of the bonds. The benefit was derived by Eager & Kinsey, and not the road. The proper thing, in Judge Harrell's opinion, was for the state to seize the road if the law was unconstitutional.

Various questions were asked as to the vote by which the amendment was passed. Judge Harrell said he would furnish the committee with a copy of the contract between Eager & Kinsey and the road. It was then decided to summon several witnesses, those mentioned by Judge Harrell, in order to get the investigation started, and to obtain what they knew about the matter. After some other unimportant matters, the committee adjourned at the call of the chairman.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Lovell's Library Complete.
Over 8,000 numbers to select from. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

THOS B. PAINE,
SOLE AGENT,
Should be Stamped on Every Genuine Package of
"BURCKHARDT LARD."
Beware of SPURIOUS Imitations
1w

A BOLD, BAD MAN.

A Former Atlantian in the Toils at Montgomery.

HE SAYS HE IS A REVOLUTIONIST.

John W. Hallock Arraigned Upon a Charge of Sending Assassin-Like Documents Through the Mails—His Release.

The Montgomery Advertiser gives an account of the arrest in that city of a man named John W. Hallock, who claims that he is a revolutionist. The charge upon which he was arrested and is now held is disseminating incendiary documents through the mails. He is now behind the bars. The Advertiser says:

"Hallock came to Montgomery about a week ago, hailing from Atlanta. He sought and obtained employment as a typo in the Advertiser's composing rooms. The Advertiser's printers are non-union men, more commonly known as rat printers. In order to obtain employment under the foreman he was required to sign a written agreement in the presence of witnesses, pledging his sacred word of honor that he would renounce "all allegiance to and affiliation with any trades organization whatever and in no wise be subject to or bound by any action on the part of any trades organization." The agreement contained several other stipulations equally as sacred and binding. This agreement was signed by Hallock in the presence of two reliable witnesses. He worked one week and then left the office without giving the foreman any notice whatever. His conduct has been regarded as rather suspicious, and his conduct led to his being arrested yesterday afternoon. The warrant charges that "one John W. Hallock, did unlawfully and maliciously utter incendiary and inflammatory language, by sending assassin-like documents through the United States mails, and delivering copies of the same to the youth of this state, against the peace and dignity of the state of Alabama."

The following card speaks for itself:

JOHN W. HALLOCK.

"I am in favor of revolutionizing the existing condition of society; undeniably, it conflicts with the liberties guaranteed by our ancestors, and infringes upon the rights of the American people, in violation of the faith due to the constitution of the United States."

The accused was formerly a compositor in the office of THE CONSTITUTION, and is well remembered by the printers in the establishment. During his residence in Atlanta Hallock had not evinced any anarchist tendencies nor was he regarded as a particularly pugnacious individual. They who know him declare that there is not much danger in the man. The authorities in Montgomery evidently have a different opinion. The following special dispatch touching the matter came to THE CONSTITUTION last night from Montgomery:

A printer, giving the name of John W. Hallock, who states that he hails from Atlanta, was arraigned before Justice Screws this morning, charged with disseminating through the mails, incendiary documents of anarchial tendency, and inciting labor classes to insurrection. It is not known whether Hallock is a crank, or a knave. He has been working principally upon the youth and announces himself as a revolutionist. He was very indignant and threatens that blood will be spilled before the thing is over, and denounces the arrest as an outrage. In dismissing the case, Justice Screws said:

"I dismiss this case because I am powerless to do otherwise. There seems to be no law in Alabama to overtake anarchists, cowards and assassins. That there is no such law is not the fault of this court. This man Hallock is evidently a dangerous character, whose motives are not pure and whose principles are corrupt. He belongs to that vast army of society destroyers who envy their neighbors and love not their country, Montgomery is not so hard up, with all her faults, as to require revolutionizing at the hands of slanderers. She has been subjected to many sorrows and is willing to submit to many more, but she wants no help from the red hand of the anarchist. This case may go and this defendant is free so far as this court has power. I dismiss Hallock and consign him and his set to the furies, trusting in all charity, that the terrible punishment they must receive from the scorpion lashes of guilty consciences will be a benefit to them."

Hallock thinks of returning to Atlanta.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,
Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

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ROBERT B. TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.
After an absence of several months I have returned to my office and am ready to give my attention to any business entrusted to me. Telephone No. (366) three hundred and sixty-six. tosep1

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
20½ Peachtree Street,
Healy Building. Atlanta, Ga.
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Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.
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We Cannot Fail to Please You.
ALL SIZES! ALL KINDS!
——WE BEGIN THIS WEEK——
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE!
Immense Reductions in All Departments. Special Drives in
Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits!
HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

WARRANTY VS. OPINION.
Copy of the Contract of Warranty of the Land Title Warranty and safe Deposit Company of Atlanta.
28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.
In consideration of SIXTY DOLLARS to it paid by John Smith, the Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company of Atlanta has caused the title to the following described real estate to be examined, and such title being approved, said company hereby WARRANTS said title to said John Smith and all persons claiming the estate and property hereinafter mentioned under him by descent by will, or under the intestate laws, and all other persons to whom this certificate of warranty may be transferred with the assent of this company indorsed hereon, against all loss or damage not exceeding FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which the said John Smith shall sustain by reason of defects of the title of himself to the estate, mortgage or interest described in schedule "A" hereto annexed, or because of Liens or encumbrances charging the same at the date hereof; excepting, however, the defects, objections, liens or encumbrances enumerated in schedule "B," or by the conditions hereto annexed and hereby incorporated in this contract, the loss and the amount to be ascertained in the manner provided in the annexed conditions, and not otherwise. In witness whereof, etc.
GOOD BUSINESS MEN HAVE THEIR TITLES WARRANTED.

LIME, CEMENTS, ETC.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIAMOND EARRINGS. When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unseal and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.
No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.

SCIPLE SONS,
Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals.
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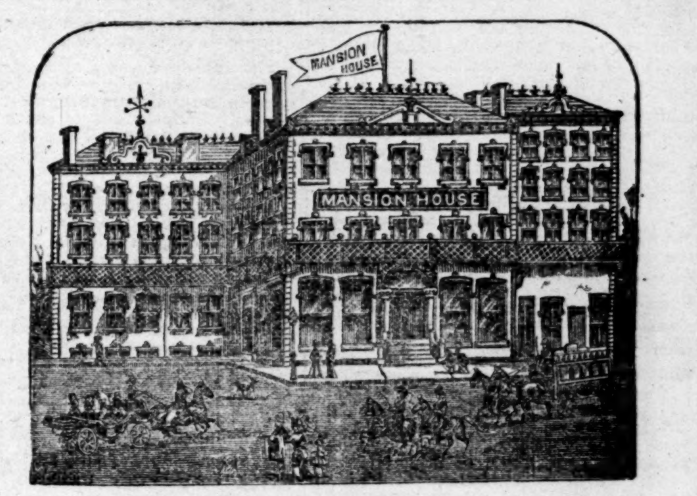

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Equipped With All Modern Conveniences.
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STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 21st, 1887. One of the FIRST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNION. All Departments thorough. Buildings elegant. Steam heat. Gas light. Situation beautiful. Climate splendid Pupils from nineteen States. All important advantages in one greatly reduced charge. Board, Washing, Lights, English, Latin, French, German, Music, for Scholastic year, from September to June, $260. For Catalogue, write to REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia.
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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	6:50 pm	2:00 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01p
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30p
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:28 pm	3:32 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4:49 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:02 pm	4:06 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:25 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:40 pm	5:40 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm	7:55 pm				
Arrive Eufaula	3:50 pm	4:33 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:09 pm	7:25 am					
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	10:00 pm	1:20 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:00 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Columbus and Union Springs	11:00 am						
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:34 pm					
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm						
Arrive at Greenville	11:03 am	6:25 pm					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm					
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:30 am				
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm	5:45 am				
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	8:50 am	5:45 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	7:20 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am	7:55 pm	5:10 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:00 pm
Leave Montgomery via Union Springs and Columbus	8:45 pm						
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:45 am					
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am						
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 am					
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am	* 9:50 am	†1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

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ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE

VOL. XIX.

A GHASTLY SIGHT

One Hundred and Eighteen Dead Bodies

LAID OUT IN A CORNFIELD.

An Unparalleled Railroad Horror Near Peoria.

A BRIDGE IN BLAZES

Gives Way and the Coaches Telescope Each Other.

HYENAS ROB THE DEAD

Of Everything Valuable in Their Pockets.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 11.—A Chicago Times special from Forest, Ill., says: All railway horrors in the history of this country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth last night, when an excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad dropped through a burning bridge and over one hundred people were killed and four times that number more or less badly injured. The train was composed of six sleeping cars, six day coaches and chair cars, and three baggage. It was carrying 960 passengers, all excursionists, and was bound for Niagara Falls. The train had been made up all along the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Western road, and the excursionists hailed from various points in central Illinois, the bulk of them, however, coming from Peoria. Some of the passengers came from Canton, El Paso, Washington, and, in fact, all stations along the line; some as far west as Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa.

A special and cheap rate had been made for the excursion, and all sorts of people took advantage of it. When the train drew out of Peoria at 8 o'clock, last evening, it was

LOADED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY.

Every berth in the six sleepers was taken and the day cars carried sixty people each. The train was so heavy that two engines were hitched to it, and when it passed this place it was an hour and a half behind time. Chatsworth, the next station east of here, is six miles off, and the run there was made in seven minutes, so the terrible momentum of those fifteen coaches and two engines shooting through space at the rate of a mile a minute can be understood. No stop was made at Chatsworth, and on the heavy train with its living freight sped through the darkness of night.

Three miles east of Chatsworth is a little slough and where the railroad crosses a dry run, about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary wooden trestle bridge, and as the excursion train came thundering down on it what was the horror of the engineer on the front engine, when he saw that this bridge was burning. Right up before his eyes

LEAPED THE BRIGHT FLAMES,

and the next instant he was among them. There was no chance to stop. Had there been a warning it would have taken half a mile to stop. And the train was within 100 yards of the red-tongued messenger of death, before they flashed their fatal signals into the engineer's face. But he passed over in safety, the first engine keeping the rails. As it went over, the bridge fell beneath it and it could only have been the terrific speed of the train that saved the lives of the engineer and his firemen. But the next engine went down and instantly the deed of death was done. Car crushed into car, coaches piled one on top of another, and in the twinkling of an eye nearly

100 PEOPLE FOUND INSTANT DEATH,

and fifty more were so hurt they could not live. As for the wounded, they were everywhere. Only the sleeping coaches escaped, and as the startled and half dressed passengers came tumbling out of them they found such a scene of death as is rarely witnessed, and such work to do that it seemed as if human hands were utterly incapable. It lacked but five minutes of midnight. Down in a ditch lay the second engineer, McClintock, dead, and Fireman Applegate badly injured. On top were piled three baggage cars, one on the top of another, like a child's card house, after he had swept it with his hand. Then comes the six-day coaches. They were telescoped as cars never were before, and three of them were pressed into just space enough for one. The second car which had mounted off its trucks, crashed through the car ahead of it, crushing the woodwork aside like tinder and lay there, resting on the tops of the seats, while every passenger in the front car was laying dead and dying underneath.

Out of that car but four people came alive. On the top of the second car lay the third, and although the latter did not cover its bearer as completely as the one beneath, its bottom was

SMEARED WITH THE BLOOD OF ITS VICTIMS.

The other three cars were not so badly crushed, but they were broken and twisted in every conceivable way. Every crushed timber and beam represented a crushed human frame and broken bone. Instantly the air was filled with the cries of the wounded and the shrieks of those about to die. The groans of men and screams of women united to make an appalling sound, and above all could be heard the agonizing cries of little children, as in some